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State Office Workers Slated for Minimum Pay; N. H. Abandonment Plea

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 16, 1940

In New England: Police Solicitation Charged

Office workers throughout Massachusetts were scheduled today by the State Minimum Wage Commission for minimum wages, effective probably in the fall. Experienced office workers will receive at least $16.50 for a 40-hour week, inexperienced workers $15, experienced office boys and girl messengers $13.50, inexperienced $12. [Details: Page 9.]

New Haven Railroad officials, appearing at a Public Utilities Commission hearing, cited losses on passenger service to the Boylston Street, Jamaica Plain, and Forest Hill Stations, and urged abandonment of the stations. Several legislators were among those asking continuance of the service. [Details: Page 9.]

Boston police officials were described by witnesses in a suit against Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty as having asked the witnesses to transfer their laundry business to a firm operated by Walter H. Timilty, brother of the Police Commissioner. [Details: Page 9.]

Raymond's, "Where U Bot the Hat," filed a petition in United States District Court for reorganization of this store, claiming balanced liabilities and assets of $1,338,018. [Details: Page 9.]

Avila Camacho Declared Victor in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—A Foreign Ministry official said today his Ministry had advised all Mexican diplomats that Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, Administration candidate, had won Mexico's presidential election. This represented the first official statement by the Government on the victor in the presidential struggle. Unofficial returns have credited General Avila Camacho with a 20-to-1 margin over Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan. The Almazan parties also claim a smashing victory at the polls.

In Washington: Defense Workers Being Trained

The Defense Commission announced that 30,000 to 40,000 workers already were being trained in occupations of value to defense industries. The number receiving instruction in the Work Projects Administration-sponsored courses is eventually exepected to reach 150,000.

Secretary Morgenthau and representatives of the British Treasury began what Treasury aides described as a series of conferences on international currency exchanges.

The Labor Department reported that during June the United States conciliation service had disposed of 373 labor controversies, involving 321,576 workers. Twenty-six major industrial fields and 36 states were represented in the list of cases.

The Navy disclosed that in the 1940 fiscal year ending June 30 it had shattered all records in contracts for base improvements and other shore facilities. Contracts awarded amounted to $286,930,883—or almost three times the previous record of the World War fiscal year 1918.

Venezuela Resignation From League Effective

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—Venezuela's resignation from the League of Nations became effective today. A member of the League since 1920, Venezuela tendered its resignation two years ago without explanation. It was the ninth Latin-American nation to leave the League. The others were Guatemala, Brazil, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, and Chile.

War Summary: Baltic Being Sovietized

Three Baltic countries—Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia—are to assemble their Parliaments to redraft their constitutions on Soviet lines. The action follows "pro-Soviet" elections. The United States included the Baltics among nations whose funds are being "frozen." [Details: Page 4.]

New minefields have been laid by the British around the Italian coast according to intimations given out by the Admiralty. [Details: Page 5.]

British raids far and wide over Germany, Denmark, and other German-held territory were reported by the Royal Air Force.

Neville Chamberlain was defended by the British Mine Workers Federation. It defeated 430,000 to 161,000 a resolution demanding the political retirement of the former Prime Minister and his colleagues.

Britain will introduce a special war budget, probably containing a special sales tax in the House of Commons next Tuesday.

Italian operations in East Africa were stated to have enabled the army to reduce the Kenya salient into Italian territory, shortening the Italian front by 190 miles.

Raids at Haifa by Italians were stated to have wrought considerable damage upon oil storage and various plants at the port.

British claimed to have shot down 20 Italian bombers as further details of the June 9 naval battle in the Mediterranean came to light.

New Zealand formed a War Cabinet of five men, including three members of the Government and two of the Opposition. [Details: Page 18.]

In Tokyo, Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai handed his whole Cabinet's resignation to Emperor Hirohito, apparently under Army pressure for stronger enforcement of Japan's "New Order in East Asia" policy. [Details: Page 5.]

Albert Lebrun, former President of France, was reported in radiocasts to have left Vichy, en route with his wife to Geneva.

To the United States, aboard a Clipper plane, came William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, former Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary, and her daughter, Princess Elizabeth, en route to New York.

WPA Finders of Buried Treasure To Get Equivalent of Value in Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANTON, Tenn.—A letter from the United States Treasury Department to the People's Bank of Stanton declares that the Public Works Administration workers who unearthed the buried treasure on a Farm Security Project, ten miles east of here, should be given dollar for dollar for the gold found.

By far the largest amount, $560, of the $600 recovered, goes to Fred Grigsby, whose shovel struck a rusty tin box that contained 28 dust-covered $20 gold pieces.

Mr. Grigsby was working on the removal of a foundation to an old farm homestead, that had at one time stood on the land now operated by the Government. Several more coins of other denomination were later found by other workers. All of the coins were minted between the years 1651 and 1861, which indicates that they must have been buried during the Civil War.

The gold was deposited in the People's Bank to the credit of the different finders and the Treasury Department in accordance with the Emergency Banking Act of 1933 which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to require that all gold coins, gold bullion and gold certificates be delivered to the Treasury. The Act provides that former owners of the gold should receive an equivalent amount of paper money or bank deposit credit. The People's Bank was asked by the Treasury Department not to make payments on the deposited gold until a decision had been reached as to its proper disposition.

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Quincy Launchings To Get More Room

Plans for improvement in the Fore River shipbuilding plant in Quincy which will facilitate naval construction and simplify the launching of the 35,000-ton battleship Massachusetts, now being built at the yard, have been approved by the United States Army Division of Engineers at New York who have jurisdiction over the New England district.

The project calls for the extension of the 27-foot-deep channel—which now runs to the Fore River Bridge—2,500 feet beyond the bridge. The channel's narrowest point will be 200 feet while its widest will be 760 feet, thus enabling large ships to be swung completely around after launching.

State Deficit May Be Voided By Economies

Sharp departmental expense pruning plus increased revenues for 1940 have so altered the State's financial outlook that Massachusetts fiscal experts today expect the $1,700,000 1939 deficit will be transformed into a $1,000,000 surplus when accounts of the Bay State's first biennial budget period are closed on Nov. 30, 1940.

The surplus prospect was uncovered by a recent series of conferences between financial officers of the State department heads to determine whether the latter officials were holding to their earlier promises to save approximately $1,000,000 from their 1940 appropriations. At the same time efforts were made to discover additional economies.

So successful were the conferences, it is reported by informed persons, that the $1,000,000 economy figure has now been boosted to $1,250,000 with the possibility that the savings may even reach $1,500,000 before the year ends.

Although economies are an extremely important part of the bright financial outlook, the increase in revenues beyond estimates is just as necessary. The economies alone, even if they reach $1,500,000 will not be sufficient to wipe out the 1939 deficit which actually resulted from 1939 revenues dropping sharply below estimates and overbalancing several million dollars in economies.

Revenue Ahead of Budget

The financial experts revealed today that unless a year end slump is experienced, 1940 revenue will be substantially in excess of the budget estimates. Increases are particularly noticeable in the new cigarette tax, the liquor tax and the State's share of horse and dog betting.

The only "if" in the $1,000,000 surplus prospect, other than the unanticipated possibility of a year end revenue slump, is the threat, remote as it is, that a special session of the Legislature may be necessary to establish a home guard if the National Guard is called into active service by President Roosevelt Should such a session be unavoidable, the Governor probably would cut into the surplus to some extent, with the full approval of a defense-minded public.

Regarding economy, Beacon Hill observers cannot recall when a more careful check has been maintained on departmental expenditures. The chief factor in the tight rein policy is the new accural accounting system whereby, for the first time, an accurate view of the State's financial picture can be gained at any time. Thus financial leaks leading to excess spending are being plugged.

Further Check Expected

A further check is expected to result from the budget-modernization work now reaching final stages. Under these operations, spurred by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall who also pushed the work for the new accrual system, a more understandable budget will be submitted to the Legislature in January. This budget will include the entire fiscal program of the State, including Federal contributions for various projects, such as WPA, old age assistance and the like.

It is hoped the newly devised budget will increase public interest in the Commonwealth's financial problems and give rise to a well-informed movement toward further economies.

Meanwhile, the effect of state and municipal economies continues to be displayed in the tax rates of Massachusetts cities and towns. To date 319 cities and towns have reported their 1940 rates, with 199 of these communities cutting their rates below their 1939 level. A total of 81 have reported increases over last year, while 39 have announced that their 1939 rates will be continued through 1940.

Despite the general trend toward lower tax rates this year, the town of Warren has announced a $53 rate, the highest in the State in at least three years. Last year four communities tied for the highest rate, $51. At the other extreme, the town of Boxboro for 1940 reported a record low rate of $12.90.

31 communities cut tax rates: Page 9.

N. E. Women In Move to Aid Child Refugees

Confidence is urged on British mothers as U. S. officials are pressed to find transportation.

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Official announcement that the Government had postponed its plan to transfer British child refugees to the United States was made in Commons today.

Britain drops plan to send children to U. S.: Page 4.

Prominent New England women took action today in a widespread effort to make definite workable arrangements which would remove thousands of children in Great Britain who are facing the threat of total war.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Phillips Ketchum of Natick and Miss Betty Dumaine, Vice-Chairman of the Red Cross Volunteer Service, an open letter is being addressed today to the mothers of children in England and to the statesmen of the United States: First, for confidence on the part of the mothers of children in England in the ability of American mothers to care for their children during the period of war. Second, to the American statesmen to immediately find the proper means whereby American ships may be safely used to evacuate the children.

The group emphasizes that by providing means of evacuation through the United States Government all classes of children in England can be removed without class distinction and thus eliminate the present criticism that only the children of wealthy parents are being sent to the United States.

Transportation

Recognizing that the week-end action of the State Department, in slashing red tape and thus making it possible for immigration laws to permit large numbers of evacuee children to be brought into the United States at once, raises the only problem now remaining to be met as that of transportation. These women, many of them mothers who have already promised to take evacuee children, feel that the next logical step is for the United States Government to find the means whereby that transportation is immediately available. "In the cause of humanity we should offer our ships for the

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Roosevelt Convention Forces Swing Into Counter-Offensive; Keynoter Challenges Despots

Wide World

Chairman Farley Presiding at Democratic Convention

Frances Perkins gives answer to third-term foes—Sees New Deal on permanent basis.

By the Convention Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 16—While anti-New Deal forces continued their efforts here to irritate and badger the Administration with isolationist platform commitments and the presentation of numerous opposition presidential candidates, the Roosevelt Cabinet swung into counter-offensive today with an appeal to women delegates.

Speaking to a meeting of practically all the women delegates to the convention, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, today delivered a ringing appeal for a third term and evoked a receptive response. To about 4,000 women gathered at a breakfast meeting given by the Illinois Women's Democratic Clubs, Secretary Perkins said:

"The meaning of this Convention is to put the New Deal on a permanent basis in the United States." Earlier she had said:

"We are about to nominate a man for a third term. This is a very serious thing but it has been thoughtfully considered. Each delegate has examined his own conscience and found good and sufficient reason for nominating a man for a third term. The Democratic Party does not aspire to permanent power. We believe in the two party system."

Secretary Perkins' efforts with the women delegates whose important role is all too frequently ignored by the professional politicians, seemed notably more successful than those of her fellow Cabinet member—Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce—with the men delegates. The old guard anti-Rooseveltians are making things very tough for Mr. Hopkins, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, and the other New Deal defenders.

The opposition program, all of which may not actually take place but which is being waved threateningly in the direction of the White House, includes:

1. A foreign policy plank which does not actively support Roosevelt-Hull policies but is likely to be deeply tinged with isolationism. In this regard, it is noteworthy that the advance and supposedly accurate copies of Speaker Bankhead's address were fundamentally changed in actual delivery to remove many warm references to Great Britain and the possibility of aid. As delivered, the speech included only rather innocuous generalities in this regard.

2. Nomination of several anti-Rooseveltians or even innocent bystanders for the Presidency so as to chip away the Roosevelt strength on the first ballot, not with any chance of destroying a majority but just to signify the power of the opposition. The probable or certain other nominees now include: James A. Farley, Burton K. Wheeler, Millard Tydings, O. John Rogge.

Compliment From State

Mr. Rogge is the innocent bystander referred to. He is an Assistant Attorney General, and his probing and prosecutions cleaned up Louisiana. Now that State plans to give him its nomination votes for President on the first ballot. Then Louisiana will change to Roosevelt. It remains to be seen how Attorney General Jackson likes this tribute to his able assistant.

3. Senator Carter Glass, originally slated to nominate Mr. Farley but who thought yesterday he might not get here, now announces that he will come and may deliver the nomination speech. This sentiment and possibly pungent gesture may have a deep political effect, since it may concentrate anti-Roosevelt feeling. However, it is unlikely to change the actual result—only to indicate the depth of the unreconstructed anti-New Deal sentiment through its most effective spokesman, the veteran Virginian.

A new note has crept into the New Dealers' talk. They are saying today: "Well, if these anti-New Dealers keep on hammering the President like this, he may turn around and refuse the nomination." The threat is probably for rhetorical effect since it would result in vast confusion. Yet in the chaos, some of the anti-New Dealers might corral the nomination. Though this objective is re-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Economist sees boom under Willkie: Page 2.

Other convention news: Pages 2 and 6.

Britain Moves to 'Appease' Japan; U. S. Bars Closing of Burma Road

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 16—The British Government's offer to close the Burma road as a prelude to peace explorations in the Far East raises some searching questions.

Is Britain about to "let China down"?

Has England made a deal with Japan behind America's back?

Is the Churchill Cabinet following, in Asia, the appeasement policy which it has so emphatically repudiated in Europe?

There is no point in attempting to ignore the fact that these questions are being asked as a result of intense diplomatic moves now under way between London and Tokyo. China has lodged a strong protest against the British offer in terms which make it clear that these issues have been raised and that nothing is to be gained by evading them.

The problem can only be grasped, however, by beginning

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

'Moderate' Cabinet Resigns in Japan

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, July 16

The Premier, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, motored today to the Emperor's seaside villa, an hour from the capital, and handed in the resignations of all members of the cabinet. But he was instructed by the Emperor to remain in office until further notice.

Japanese Cabinet makes way for totalitarian group: Page 5.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today warned Great Britain and Japan that the United States would consider any closing of the Burma route into China as an unwarranted interference with world trade.

The Secretary's statement was made in reply to a question as to the position taken by this Nation over the British proposal that it close the Burma road for a period of three months in an effort to promote a broad settlement of Far Eastern affairs.

The Secretary's statement is seen here as the equivalent of refusal of the United States to take part in mediating the Sino-Japanese conflict. The statement was in tenor with past American declarations that it would not be a party to any Far Eastern move that might be made without the free and full consent of the Chinese Government.

The Secretary said that the United States had a legitimate interest in keeping open the arteries of commerce in every part of the world and considers that action such as this, if taken, and such as was taken recently in relation to the Indo-China Railway would constitute unwarranted interpositions of obstacles to word trade.

Britain Knows Attitude

In commenting upon the Secretary's warning, high State Department sources said that Great Britain was well aware of our attitude on the affair, leading to the assumption here that the State Department has already communicated its views to the British Government.

The Secretary was particularly insistent upon the fact that world commerce would be further strangled by such action. This is being interpreted as a warning to Japan that the United States will continue to ship to China all the military supplies which that Nation can purchase here.

Following Secretary of State Cordell Hull's announcement that this country would continue its policy of acting alone in regard to Far Eastern affairs, other State Department sources made it clear the United States would participate in no action that might abridge Chinese independence or that might be interpreted as recognizing Japanese aggression.

At the same time, however, these same sources declared that this country would welcome any Far Eastern settlement that would protect American interests, stabilize international relations, and release Japanese and Chinese energies into constructive world-wide channels, particularly in the face of contracting New World trade with Europe.

U. S. Attitude Stiffens

While recognizing that events in Europe may be forcing Great Britain into a more conciliatory stand regarding Japan's East Asian ambitions, State Department officials point out that the past few weeks have brought a noticeable stiffening in the American attitude toward Japan. This was especially so in regard to this country's refusal to knuckle under to Japanese demands that the United States apologize for the alleged mistreatment of Japanese gendarmes by United States Marines in Shanghai.

Intimate Message from Chicago

Some Solid Political Facts Loom Through Cloud of Convention Unrealities—Today's Bickerings Can Mean Backwardness in Campaign Days

By Erwin D. Canham, General News Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, July 16

Political conventions are difficult places in which to preserve one's sense of proportion. The long-range view is elusive. The caterwauling of delegations on the convention floor, the gossip prairie-fires of the hotels, the fantastic deals—fancied, proposed, or consummated—and the whole unreal atmosphere have never been more acute than in this meeting.

But certain simple probabilities still stand out, and in the welter of sensationalism it is useful to recall them:

President Roosevelt is almost certain to be the nominee of this Convention.

His nomination will be "made unanimous" at the end of the first ballot.

A few other candidates will receive a scattering of votes, probably not more than 150 out of a total of 1,094.

Any number of moderately satisfactory vice-presidential nominees are available.

James A. Farley, long hail-fellow and friend of every Democratic wheelhorse here and of many a precinct captain, too, is having his day of glory at this convention composed of these men and women.

Mr. Farley who has not enjoyed much of President Roosevelt's confidence for the last two years, feels resentful and is going to score such minor triumphs as he can.

There is a substantial degree of anti-Roosevelt feeling in the party organization and among its Congressional stars, and now this comes spectacularly to the surface.

There is also a wide lack of genuine enthusiasm about a third term among ordinary delegates here, although they feel Mr. Roosevelt is the only nominee capable of putting up a good show against Wendell L. Willkie.

Thus—most important of all—this tends to be a defeatist convention and though that doesn't prejudice November—it will take mighty efforts to get the Democratic campaign off to a rousing start; it will require as much Roosevelt magic as has ever been evoked before.

Opposition in Full Stride

All the Democratic Party forces opposed to Mr. Roosevelt—and there were a good many of them here in Chicago back in 1932, just as there are today—have now naturally swept into full activity. Moreover, this time instead of having "Jim" Farley and a lot of other practical politicians working for him, Mr. Roosevelt's faction is led from a hotel room by Harry L. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins' presence revives the memories of his unhappy purge efforts in 1938. He is an eager and zealous New Dealer, deeply devoted to his chief, but he is a very poor politician.

Friends of the President among experienced politicians are not doing or saying very much.

Some of them are complacently watching the amateurs flounder, hoping that ultimately Mr. Roosevelt will turn to them. It is all an awkward business, boding little good for the campaign.

But this is Convention-ality. There are always these perversities. Comes the campaign, and the instinct of self-preservation of the politician brings him into the game in the orthodox way. The rush back to Roosevelt of Massachusetts delegates, where Democrats play politics by instinct just as spontaneously as in Tammany and the Bronx and the South Side of Chicago or in St. Louis or Mississippi, is a symptom of events to come. "Dan" Coakley, pleading to swing from Farley to F. D. R. in the Massachusetts caucus, really tells the story.

There are three kinds of super-politician in the United States: the Irish leaders of the urban North like the estimable Mr. Coakley; the Southern Democrat like Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi; the shrewd prairie Republicans, like Senator Arthur Capper. They can all be depended upon to get on the right bandwagon at the right time.

Size of the Score Not Important

If the New Deal managers here would only sit tight, things would turn out satisfactorily for them by Thursday evening. Instead, they have been trying to wangle a nomination by acclamation which would squeeze out virtually all the "protest" vote. They fail to remember that it is winning the game, not the size of the score, that generally counts. If, instead of trying to chisel away the Farley, Wheeler, Tydings, and other stray protest votes, they had said: "You are all fine fellows; you have good friends; it's a splendid thing they want to pay you the compliment of a vote or two," things would have gone off beautifully.

As it is, the nonpolitical New Dealers have recorded another ineptitude, and made the campaign just a bit harder. This fumbling may not matter a great deal in the long run—although just possibly, the race with Mr. Willkie will be close enough so that sulky and unco-operative party wheelhorses may make just the difference. It is the same old conflict between professional liberals and professional politicians.

The trouble is that the politicians will have nowhere else to go in November, for party loyalty comes first with them. Yet there is all the difference in the world between enthusiastic party organization and lukewarm support. This point was emphasized by Mr. Farley in his speech last night. Without a reference to President Roosevelt as he discussed the 1932 and 1936 campaigns, Mr. Farley attributed victory in those years exclusively to the party organization. In his corresponding speech in 1936, Mr. Farley referred seven times—each time evoking a tumultuous ovation—to one whom he called: "That calm, capable and courageous commander, Franklin D. Roosevelt." Last night his one back-handed reference to the President—couched strictly in the past tense—drew slight but earnest applause. Mr. Farley hadn't expected it. He looked up, surprised, and hurried on. He is having his week of retribution. It won't be long.

Motor Coach Tours Grow in Popularity

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Deluxe motor coach tours have become increasingly popular during the past few years as more and more Americans use this transportation system as an inexpensive but comfortable way of seeing the United States. Largely responsible for the rapid growth of motor coach tours goes to Arthur C. Tauck, founder and President of the Tauck Tours.

This summer, as Tauck Tours carry out a number of colorful motor tours to various sections of the country, they will also be celebrating their 15th anniversary. These tours are described as "land cruises" with the motor coach used as a ship to carry passengers from "port to port." Each coach carries its own chauffeur in addition to a tour director who acts as captain of his "ship." The tour director engages his guest in social activities, points out the interesting sights and historic spots along the way and takes care of all trip details.

Among the interesting itineraries prepared for this summer are trips to Cape Cod, Quebec, Tennessee, New Orleans, and Nova Scotia. A 32-page booklet is available at any leading travel agent, fully describing this season's conducted trips.

Intercoastal Service

Once again large fast luxury passenger liners are to link San Francisco and New York. The trans-Atlantic ships Washington and Manhattan of the United States Lines will enter the intercoastal run on July 26 when the Washington sails from New York. The Manhattan will start its initial trip on Aug. 9. Both ships are 24,000 tons, were constructed at a cost of $11,000,000 each, and have a capacity of 1,000 or more passengers. Ports of call on the new route include Havana, Panama Canal ports, one or two Mexican ports, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

America to Cruise

The new 34,500-ton United States liner America, largest ship ever built in this country, will enter the West Indies cruise service beginning Aug. 10. The new service to the West Indies by the America is designed to provide 12-day vacation cruises to American and neutral ports. The ports of call will be St. Thomas; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Port au Prince, and Havana. The ship will be operated on a first class basis with rates starting at $150. No passports or visas are required. Other departure dates will be Aug. 24, Sept. 7, Sept. 21, Oct. 5, and Oct. 19.

Small Island Grows

One mile long and one block wide, Pass-a-Grille village, Gulf Key resort southwest of St. Petersburg, Fla., changes its size and shape with almost every ebb and flow of the tide. Within the past month, the Island has grown several hundred feet in length as the sea has deposited large quantities of sand on its southern tip. Maps of the village dating from the middle of the last century, show many changes in the shoreline from one decade to another.

Alaskan Air Service

The recent opening of air service between Seattle and Alaska now makes it possible for the traveler to fly to Uncle Sam's Attic direct from New York in less than 24 hours. Connections for Alaska are made by Northwest Airlines planes with the Pan-American airways clipper planes at Seattle.

Covered Bridge

Tourists to New England will see and cross a number of covered bridges but not until they have been to Hartland, New Brunswick, will they have the opportunity of crossing what is claimed to be the longest covered bridge in the world. The bridge, spanning the St. John's River, measures 1,282 feet and consists of a series of wooden tunnels, with windows which allow an unobstructed view of the river from each side of the bridge.

New Pullman Train

A new all-Pullman train, The Advance General, operating on a 17-hour schedule, has been put in service by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It leaves Chicago's Union station at 2:30 p. m. and arrives in New York at 8:30 the following morning. The train carries Pullmans offering roomette, duplex rooms, bedrooms, compartments, and drawing rooms, as well as section sleepers, buffet-lounge and dining cars.

Heads Tauck Tours

Arthur C. Tauck
President and General Manager of company observing 15th anniversary

No Truckling To Dictators, Bankhead Says

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—The Democratic Party was exhorted by its convention keynoter last night to seek another four years in power "upon the record of its performance" since 1932 and with determination to "resist to the death" any compromise of democracy with Europe's dictators.

Sounding the party call to battle, Speaker William B. Bankhead also denounced as "discreditable" and "Calumny" what he called a Republican charge "that the Democratiy Party and Administration are attempting slyly and covertly to lead the United States into the shambles of a foreign war."

To this the Alabama orator replied emphatically that President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull and a "Democratic Congress" have done everything possible within the bonds of reason to keep us out of involvement of a foreign war.

On issues of domestic policy Mr. Bankhead said that the Republican Party's recently adopted platform would neither repeal nor abolish a single major law of the Democratic Administration. That, he asserted, amounted to Republican indorsement of the Democratic record, which he summed up as a record of "advances we have made in liberal government for the benefit of the average man."

Sees Republican Help

The fight for these advances, Mr. Bankhead said, "began in 1932, achieved a magnificent victory" in 1936 and is becoming in 1940 a struggle to preserve them for the people.

"Fighting by our side," he predicted, "will again be millions of Republicans and independent voters who have forever foresworn allegiance to the forces of reaction."

But the speaker said that the shadow of events abroad falls heavily on the domestic political arena, that under this shadow its people "will have no tolerance for the superficial banalities of politics," and that both parties should avoid "criminations and personal innuendo."

"The major objective of both parties," he said, "must be unity and solidarity of purpose in preserving inviolate the structure of our government and the perpetual freedom of its people."

He related the course of German conquest in Europe, naming the countries that have fallen until "only great Britain alone stands against the hurricane of the blitzkrieg."

No Compromise With Dictators

"And now," Mr. Bankhead declared, Hitler and Mussolini have sworn her total annihilation. They have furthermore sworn eternal enmity against all so-called decadent democracies, and that includes us.

"I do not know what attitude this convention may take on that subject, but I know that it is the attitude of the American people that we will resist to the death any compromise of our democratic principles with those malignant disturbers of the peace of the world; that we do not propose to appease those aggressors whose doctrines wage war upon every principle of liberty for a free people that our Declaration of Independence proclaimed and our Federal Constitution preserved."

In his discussion of national defense, the speaker took direct issue with the Republican assertion that President Roosevelt had failed to provide adequate armaments and that once in power the Republicans would do so.

Interspersing statistics in his recital, he related a story of disarmament and slowed-up naval construction during the Republican Administrations of the 1920's. From 1922 to 1934, he said, Republican Administrations caused to be laid down "a total of only 35 combat ships." During the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Bankhead continued, there were laid to June, 1940, "a grand total of 153 new units in seven years."

Belittles G. O. P. Platforms

Among the strokes which the veteran Southern Democrat aimed at the Republican Party's platform was his statement that "it is a document filled with equivocation and political subterfuge."

But, he said, "the most remarkable significance of that platform is the fact that, despite their clamorous and bitter denunciation of the legislative program of this Administration," the drafters "did not have the confidence or courage to demand the repeal or abolition of any single one of the major laws we have passed for liberal government and a better state of life for the masses of the American people."

"No greater compliment could be paid to the wisdom and soundness of the legislative and executive program of this Administration," Mr. Bankhead continued.

"How can the Republican Party go before the electorate in November, urging the removal from power of that party whose wisdom and progressive policies they were compelled, even if by indirection, to indorse?"

In this order, Mr. Bankhead reviewed the Democratic Party's two-term record of "outstanding legislation:"

Gives High Points

1. Insurance of bank deposits up to $5,000 after the dramatic bank holiday.
2. The Securities and Exchange Act to prevent losses in investments.
3. The Civilian Conservation Corps which has aided thousands of young men.
4. Relief funds to millions with a corollary contribution to the Nation's permanent wealth.
5. Social security program to help the aged and infirm.
6. Tennessee Valley Authority which had forced reductions of $500,000,000 in consumer power charges.
7. Home Owners Loan Corporation to save the homes of thousands.
8. Collective bargaining by employers and their workers and minimum wages and maximum hours standards.
9. Reciprocal trade treaties.

Of the last accomplishment, Mr Bankhead said:

"Instead of being content with an effort to enlarge and stabilize our foreign trade through the provisions of log-rolling and privileged, favored tariff laws, we embarked upon a program infinitely more fair and effective."

Speaks in Parable

The Republican platform reminded him, he said, of the story about the shrewd politician who was running for re-election in a Southern State in 1896 when the vital issue was free silver versus the gold standard.

The speaker said the candidate was pressed for a definite statement about his views on money and finally replied:

"I believe in the gold standard. I believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. I believe in a large circulation of greenback money and a right smart little sprinkling of counterfeit."

Then Mr. Bankhead added:

"The Frank Commitee and their Platform Committee were in labor a long, long time and they finally brought forth a weasel.

"In the national conventions, heretofore, there has been a vast amount of pointing with pride and viewing with alarm, but at Philadelphia, while there was much viewing with alarm, there was no pointing with pride, for the obvious reason that they could remember nothing at which to point. The platform is a perfect example of the aphorism that 'language was invented to conceal thoughts.'"

Back to Primitive Methods

Jewish Refugees Doing Their Baking

Work is shared alike by the men and women on the communal farm near Saltillo, Mexico. An old clay and adobe oven was renovated for baking purposes.

Economist Sees Boom In U. S. If Willkie Wins

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 16—The election of Wendell L. Willkie to the Presidency will result in an unparalleled economic advance for the United States, ending the depression and putting millions of men back to work, in the judgment of Carl Snyder, one of the Nation's most distinguished economists and former Federal Reserve Board statistician.

The most acute problem which Mr. Willkie must face, if elected, is not, according to Mr. Snyder, how to achieve recovery but how to control the boom which he believes will inevitably follow a change in national Administration.

It is in the field of monetary policy that Mr. Snyder is recognized as one of the country's leading authorities and while the Republican presidential nominee did not know they were to meet while he was vacationing here, Mr. Willkie has already established a rather close relationship with Mr. Snyder and is giving a good deal of attention to his ideas and his counsel.

Confers With Economist

It was Mr. Snyder's latest economic work, "Capitalism the Creator," which was one of the five books Mr. Willkie brought with him to read on his vacation and as soon as he heard that the economist was in Colorado Springs participating in the conference of the Cowles Commission for Research in Economics, he called him into conference.

When Mr. Willkie says, as he said today, that "those who are interested in preserving our economic system should read 'Capitalism the Creator,' it is apparent that there is a considerable community of ideas between the two men and it is therefore revealing of the direction in which Mr. Willkie is thinking to examine the views which Mr. Snyder is advocating both in his book and in his discussions with the Republican candidate.

Causes of Collapse

While profoundly critical of what he considers to be the stifling regulatory policies of the New Deal which, he declares, has for the first time arrested the economic progress of the Nation, Mr. Snyder does not exonerate the Republican Administrations in the twenties for "boom" fiscal policies which made the 1929 collapse inevitable.

"To the situation which developed in 1928 and culminated so disastrously in 1929," Mr. Snyder says—and it is these views which he is putting before Mr. Willkie—"few or none paid any serious attention or regarded the situation as fraught with great danger.

"One remarkable exception, one of the few known to me, was Ogden L. Mills, then Undersecretary of the Treasury, who in a private discussion, said without hesitation: 'Why, of course, we are riding for a crash, but nothing can be done about it. If we attempted to apply a check, Congress would be on our back in a moment.' And the Federal Reserve Board, in whose deliberation Mr. Mills participated, sat supinely by and tapped the naughty banker and speculator on the wrist."

Defense of Capitalism

While defending capitalism as the "only way any people in all history have ever risen from barbarism and poverty to affluence," Mr. Snyder frankly takes the position that "the great failure properly charged to our economic system is the failure to avoid depression."

Mr. Snyder is completely confident that recurring business cycles can be controlled and ultimately prevented and the program which Mr. Willkie and he are discussing centers around strong and active credit control by the Federal Government.

The prospective revival of industry Mr. Snyder sees as certain to bring on "a renewal of a high rate of profits and a terrific speculation." Will the United States Government have the courage and understanding to oppose and control that speculation as it failed to do in 1928 and 1929? That is the question the economist is raising with Mr. Willkie and he is urging the nominee to be ready to face this issue decisively.

Praise for Willkie

In an interview after his latest talk with Mr. Willkie, Mr. Snyder expressed the opinion that Mr. Willkie "possesses great qualities and qualifications to meet a great emergency" and he believes that he is one of the few leaders in the country who both understands and is sufficiently fearless to face the issues he sees coming.

Mr. Snyder holds that periods of national depression are the product of ignorance and ineptitude—not a necessary part of capitalism at all—and that they are "almost wholly due to the overexpansion of bank credit and the wild speculation which always ensues," and he said he felt confident that Mr. Willkie would not only usher in an era of unexampled prosperity but would cope with an overexpansion of credit which would seek to destroy it.

Listens to Democrats

Mr. Willkie has had no important political appointments during the past 24 hours. Last night, after listening over the radio to Speaker William B. Bankhead's keynote speech before the Democratic National Convention, he predicted that there would be a nomination on the first ballot and while he didn't mention Mr. Roosevelt it was evident that he had the President in mind. As an amateur, although he hopes to lose his amateur standing at least by November, Mr. Willkie is a little proud of his predictions, having forecast the nomination of the President of Commonwealth & Southern on the sixth ballot at Philadelphia.

When his attention was called to a statement by Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, President Roosevelt's Floor Manager at Chicago, that the Democratic gathering represented a wholly unbossed convention, Mr. Willkie remarked, "Hasn't Jimmie Byrnes a grand sense of humor."

Rift in Massachusetts Group Brings Series of Conferences

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—Efforts to mend the split that has divided the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic National Convention into two vociferously protesting camps were made today in a round of private conferences.

Postmaster General Farley, about whose presidential candidacy the storm has centered, gave no hint overnight he would release the Bay State delegates from their pledge to him. William H. Burke, Massachusetts State Democratic Chairman, said he hoped to see Mr. Farley again today.

A movement was started inside the delegation meanwhile to gain agreement to a plan whereby a heavy majority of those pledged to Mr. Farley would vote for him on the first ballot. As outlined, the plan contemplated a revision of the Massachusetts vote before the end of the initial ballot, so that those desiring to be recorded for President Roosevelt could make the change.

So bitter was the row at last night's caucus, however, that there appeared to be small chance for even near-unanimity on such a proposal.

The climax of the caucus came when Chairman Burke answered a loudly shouted demand by State Senator Thomas M. Burke that he "tell them what you told me," by saying:

"I told Burke that Farley told me he would not be a candidate if the President came out for a third term—and Farley did tell me that."

Earlier, Clem Norton, Boston School Committeeman, asserted at the top of his lungs that Mr. Farley was "a phoney candidate."

Convention Sidelights

By the Convention Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Pointed Hint: Was the band trumpeting a hint to James A. Farley? All during the Convention's opening session it kept on playing, "Take Me Out to the Ball Game." No scouts from the New York Yankees were present. They didn't have to be. Mr. Farley lets it be known—without saying so flatly—that he will take over the presidency of that club after he retires as Democratic National Chairman. But, in view of the pressure being brought on him to remain, he may change his mind by Saturday when the Committee will elect its new officials. And perhaps the band's selection will be appropriate.

Press (?) Gallery: Sometimes there are more interesting people on the press benches than on the floor or in the galleries for distinguished guests. One of the most charming members of the press yesterday was diminutive Lillian Gish, demurely dressed and wearing big smoked glasses to preserve her anonymity. She was with the eminent Henry L. Mencken of the Baltimore Sun, an old friend.

Harps and Shamrocks: There's no false modesty about "Jim" Farley. Introducing the soloist who did a grand job with the "Star Spangled Banner," he said: "It's now my privilege to present to you Phil Reagan, that illustrious Irish tenor." And the active press are wearing vivid green badges.

Spies: There is always plenty of counter-espionage between Republican and Democratic conventions. Rather like military observers sent by one country to go with the army of another, Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg is at this Convention, relaxing after being a candidate's wife at Philadelphia. Henry G. Allen, Republican wheel-horse from Kansas, is observing here. Grove Patterson, who nominated Senator Robert A. Taft at Philadelphia, is here but legitimately in the press galleries as editor of the Toledo Blade.

Oratory: Mayor Edward J. Kelly, whose regime in Chicago is too well-known for comment, turned up with some choice phrases in his welcoming speech. "Chicago," said he, speaking for his Administration, "is a City of militant liberals," and again: "We're a plain people. We take our democracy straight." Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City could get some good speech material here.

Fans: Every convention has its paper fans. On the opening day, when the weather was delightfully cool—as were the delegates when efforts were made to start a Roosevelt demonstration by Mayor Kelly—each place was supplied with a red-white-and-blue heart-shaped fan reading: "Roosevelt and humanity. Keep the people's heart in government."

Red Convention: When the delegates aren't filling the floor, it is even more colorful than during their presence, for the seats are a bright red, perhaps a Chinese red. No political or international significance.

Wrong Suit: The complications of publicity are terrific. Mr. Farley went out to the convention hall on Sunday and orated parts of his speech for the newsreels. It's a secret, but except for one thing these shots are what you would have seen in your movie theaters. The shots were of course developed and sent out over the country. But unhappily the obliging Chairman had worn a white suit on Sunday which was warm, and unthinkingly put on a dark one on Monday when he actually did his opening. He wore a white suit Monday night. It was all very complicated. At one time the newsreel boys found a delegate with a white suit, who was about the same size as Mr. Farley and willing to change. But even publicity-wise "Jim" balked at that.

Lone Roosevelt: Only one Roosevelt was admittedly present: the President's second son, Elliott, a delegate from Texas. After various radio comments in the past, he is being very discreet here.

Presidents' Wives: Only one President's wife is here: Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. The Republicans had Mrs. William Howard Taft and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

Pastor Niemöller Picture for U. S.

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP) — James Roosevelt announced that he has obtained distribution rights to the English-made motion picture "Pastor Hall," and that his mother, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, would narrate a prologue explaining why the picture was being shown in this country.

The picture, based on the life of the Rev. Martin Niemöller, German Lutheran minister, who was interned in a Nazi concentration camp, will be shown first in New York early next month, the announcement said.

Mr. Roosevelt said the picture would be released through the United Artists Corporation, with which he is associated as an independent producer.

Mine Rescuing Renewed Following 63 Fatalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SONMAN, Pa., July 16—Federal and State mine inspectors and volunteer relief squads renewed their efforts today in their rescue work following yesterday's explosion in a bituminous coal mine here, which resulted in 63 fatalities.

This is a small mining village of only 400 in the southwestern Pennsylvania bituminous field about 16 miles east of Johnstown.

Second Trans-Atlantic Line Is Authorized by Air Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—A second American air service across the Atlantic Ocean has been authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The line to be run by the American Export Air Lines, Inc., is expected to start preliminary trans-Atlantic mail and express airplane service within two months between Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn and Lisbon, Portugal, via the Azores.

Granting the application for the new line, the Civil Aeronautics Board made it clear that its decision does not reflect in any way upon the quality of the trans-Atlantic service now in operation, but took the position that "benefits to the public in improved service resulting from advances in the industry would be accelerated by competition between United States air carriers on the North Atlantic route."

The flying boats for the new service, now being built at the United Aircraft Plant at Bridgeport, Conn., will be capable of making non-stop flights between New York and Lisbon at a cruising speed of 175 miles an hour and with a full crew and pay load. Each ship will have sleeping accommodations for 16 passengers and a crew of 11 plus provision for a substantial load of mail and express. The first of three big flying boats intended for passengers will be ready 11 months hence.

Had to Change Route

The company's original application sought to establish routes between New York and Marseilles, France, between New York and Southampton, England, as well as between New York and Lisbon. Because airplanes, like ships, must observe the "combat zones" designated by the State Department under the Neutrality Law, the European terminus of the new line, as well as for Pan American, has to be in Portugal for the present. Later, other ports may be opened or Portugal may be cut off, leaving the United States isolated from Europe as far as travel is concerned.

The new service will start on a twice weekly schedule. Estimated flying time from New York to Lisbon is 20 hours 30 minutes, and from Lisbon to New York 24 hours 45 minutes.

Plans are under way for the coordination of American Export Lines steamships and American Export Airlines flying boats, marking the first time that ship and plane services have been operated under unified management.

Pan American Airways fought the application on the ground that a second American line would prove economically harmful. When foreign governments begin operation of government-owned trans-Atlantic lines, any aspect of monopoly would be eliminated, they argued.

"Addition of new and improved equipment by foreign air carriers will, to be sure, result in the necessity of the United States air carriers equaling or bettering such equipment," the Board replied.

"However, unless and until the United States air carrier can match a given improvement in the service rendered by a foreign air carrier, United States air transportation will not have been advanced. Any addition to service or improvement of equipment by a competing United States air carrier will be an immediate and direct advantage to the air transportation system of the United States."

Santa Claus Stymied

PEORIA, Ill. (AP)—Hundreds of Peoria youngsters, backed up by angry parents, have caused many of the city's lawmakers to question the wisdom of a new traffic ordinance which prohibits children under 9 years old from riding bicycles.

Police Chief Keo Kamins, his office crowded with protesting parents and children, threw up his hands in resignation and said: "Never in recent years has an ordinance created such commotion."

Many of the complainants said they presented bikes to their offsprings as presents last Christmas, before the restriction was suggested.

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College Forums See Revision Of International Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The pattern of things to come might well have been the theme of three Pacific Coast forums on international relations which have just been concluded, the first at Reed College, Portland, Ore., the next at Mills, Oakland, Calif., and the last at Whittier College, California.

It was evident, even as the speakers were analyzing their topics, that international relations as they have been, must be revised. At times, speakers hinted that there might not be any international relations in the future—just isolated blocks of water-tight continents, walled in by artificial barriers of ideology and economics of a dominating nation.

Despite this walled-in feeling and the coloring of the proceedings by events in Europe, there were vigorous discussions of how durable peace could be secured for the world. Even the requisites of a new international organization of nations were debated, although these debates occasionally seemed futile.

Those sessions of the conferences at which the part the United States would play in its own hemisphere, in the present war, and in the shaping the world after the war, attracted the widest interest and the most intense debate.

All of the conferences reported increased attendance and unusual interest, indications of the vital part citizens feel they are more and more being called upon to enact.

Some of the conclusions of the principal conference speakers follow:

Gerald Heard, British author and natural scientist:

In a moving world, we must hold to our ideals; we must have tolerance and understanding for those who live their lives in truth for they are the ones who are permanently mobilized to salvage civilization.

Dr. T. Z. Koo, Chinese leader, brother of Dr. Wellington Koo:

You can do a great deal if you are an internationalist plus a Christian. If you can preserve the integrity of your faith, you will not only keep the integrity of your thinking straight, but you will lose the incentive to hate other men.

Dr. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, New York:

Lack of men and materials alone is not what defeated France. It was lack of something better to offer to other European countries and to themselves. As for the United States it cannot meet this challenge (of Germany) by arms alone. Its task is twofold: first, defense; secondly, it must make its own institution concretely more desirable than those established in Europe.

Warren Mullin, Director of Labor Department of the National Council for the Prevention of War:

With France making military alliances, England making economic alliances, and America existing in abysmal ignorance, what chance had peace? The duty of the democracies is to give to all people the hope of justice. The armies which Hitler has conquered have not been convinced that what they were fighting for was worth while. The democracies have had too much faith in the satisfaction which people take in a status quo. America must assume social responsibility, and keep her torch burning so that other nations may light their candles of liberty from the American flame.

Dr. Benjamin Gerig, former member of the League of Nations Secretariat:

It is unreal to plan world organization solely on the basis of democracy as we know it. We may have to work with people whose governments, although neither democratic or totalitarian, suit their way of life. The greatest danger of the formation of "Union Now" would be the possibility of the formation of a counter bloc of totalitarian powers and therefore the possibility of terrible inter-bloc conflicts.

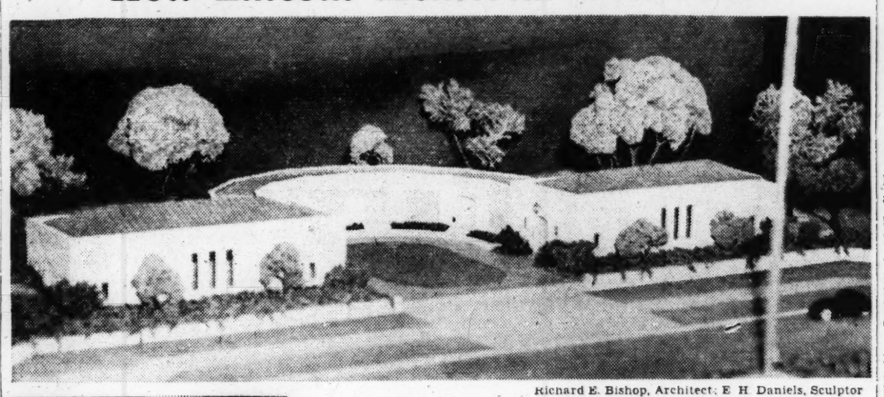
Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, Professor of Divinity at Harvard University:

For an imaginative and disciplined group, war need never be the last resort. We should realize that war is really of a piece with other political conditions and that our responsibility is to correct these.

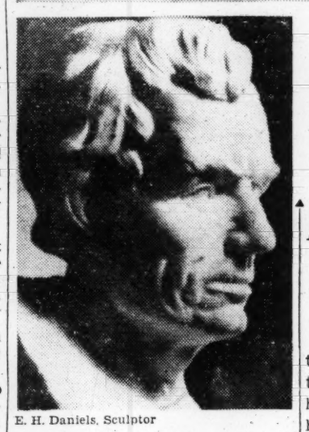
Maynard C. Krueger, Assistant Professor of Economics of the University of Chicago, and Vice-Presidential nominee on the Socialist ticket:

There are dangers in such statements as "we must protect our interests in the Far East.' In time of crisis it is easier to share the flag and intangible aspects of national income than it is to share physical assets. The slogan, "Keep America out of war," is not enough. We must achieve economic security for the people. It was enforced unemployment and economic insecurity that gave rise to the Germany of today.

How Lincoln Memorial Will Look



Richard E. Bishop, Architect; E. H. Daniels, Sculptor



E. H. Daniels, Sculptor

Approved by Indiana Lincoln Union

There are to be two buildings, connected by a circular stone wall bounding a memorial court. Lining inner part of court will be series of tablets depicting periods in Lincoln's life. Murals will pay tribute to the Emancipator's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln. In one wing there is to be an auditorium large enough for 300 persons. Architecture will be Early American, beautiful in its simplicity. Native sandstone will be the building material.

Latest Lincoln Portrayal

Work of Indianapolis man planned to be placed in Abraham Lincoln Hall of proposed new memorial in southern Indiana where martyred President lived as a boy

New Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Shrine Soon to Rise in Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN CITY, Ind.—An architect's drawing of a new memorial, to mark the boyhood days of Abraham Lincoln and to commemorate his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, have been approved by the Indiana Lincoln Union.

The Union, of which J. I. Holcomb, an Indianapolis manufacturer, is President, is charged by the State with creating a suitable shrine to Lincoln and his mother. It is an outgrowth of a movement dating back to legislative action of 1923, and its members are prominent, public-spirited citizens.

The new memorial to be erected here will be in keeping with shrines marking Lincoln's birthplace in Kentucky, 14 years of his boyhood spent on Indiana soil, and his final resting place at Springfield, Ill. An improved highway, passing through the scenic, rolling, wooded hills of Kentucky and Indiana, and the prairie lands of Illinois, has been named the Lincoln Highway.

Near Site for New Park

The new Lincoln Memorial will be an addition to the holdings, two miles from here, that have been acquired already by the Indiana Lincoln Union. This Union has acquired 1,600 acres for a Lincoln park, that has been turned over to the State, and is being administered by the Conservation Department.

This acreage includes the site of the Lincoln cabin, on sunlit hills surrounded by woodlands, and the burial place of Lincoln's mother. The latter spot is on a wooded knoll, with beautifully landscaped approach. A low wall of stones surrounds the cabin site, and a fireplace, similar to that used by the Lincoln family, has been built at this shrine. Some of the original stones from the Lincoln fireplace have been preserved as "a sermon in stones."

The new memorial was designed by Richard E. Bishop, of the National Park Service, who was borrowed for the task by the Union. Mr. Bishop carried out the wishes of the Union that the memorial be practical, simple, and in keeping with the tastes of residents of southern Indiana, where Lincoln lived.

The new memorial will be two low stone buildings, facing each other, and connected circuitously by a semi-circle, stone wall, bounding a memorial court. The two buildings will be entrance markers to the court. One of these buildings will be an "Abraham Lincoln Hall," capable of seating 300 persons in its auditorium. There will be a lounge and rest room. It is planned to place a bust of Lincoln in this hall. E. H. Daniels, of Indianapolis, a sculptor, has made the latest bust of the martyred President, and although final action has not been taken, it is considered probable that this statue of Lincoln will be used. The second building will be dedicated as the "Nancy Hanks Lincoln Hall."

Early American Motif

The plans call for use of native sandstone, and drillings are being made to assure sufficient supply. The interior motif of the memorial will be Early American. It is planned to have the Lincoln meeting hall furnished in exact accord with that of the first State Capitol Building in Indiana, still standing at Corydon. Benches and all woodwork in the hall will be hand cut and drawn, just as the craftsmen would have done from 1816 to 1830, when Lincoln lived there.

Lining the inner part of the memorial court will be a series of five tablets, of either stone or bronze, envisioning parts of Lincoln's life. First in the series will begin with Lincoln's family in Kentucky, the second will cover their life in Indiana. The third, an apotheosis idea, will be an allegorical relief, emphasizing Lincoln's importance to the Nation during his career. Resuming his family's life, the fourth will show them in Illinois. The fifth will center upon Lincoln in the White House. Alternate doorways and tablets are planned in the court's circular wall, leaving entrances to walks behind the court. It is planned to have murals pay tribute to Nancy Hanks Lincoln, who went a little way with her son along the path to greatness. The Union plans development of an outdoor amphitheatre, well to the south of Lincoln meeting hall, to accommodate large gatherings.

Braille Books Gain Strength By New Paper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—Folding paper cooking utensils and washable paper milk bottles are in the near offing, according to H. Sherbak, inventor of a formula for water-proofing paper suitable for Braille books for the blind, military and automobile maps and camouflage coverings.

The paper Mr. Sherbak derives from his formula looks much like ordinary brown wrapping paper, but the similarity ends there. Through the introduction of a secret "size" and the correct processing, the paper can be immersed in water until thoroughly soaked, rubbed hard with fingers, trampled on and flame applied to it without destroying it. The paper is said to hold its ink through all these tests.

The process was developed by Mr. Sherbak, a Czech, for the Prussian War Office at the beginning of the first World War. It was used during the war by the Central Powers for camouflage purposes, maps and sandbags. There are three factories in Germany and one in Riga, Latvia, which Mr. Sherbak organized for the production of the paper. A Canadian paper company, which he declined to name, is converting its machinery to the manufacture of this new paper for war materials, Mr. Sherbak said, adding that no American commercial mill had produced it.

The paper is well adapted to use in Braille books for the blind, Mr. Sherbak held, since the moisture and the abrasion of the fingers of the blind will not corrode it. Because of its water-resistance, it can be used outdoors even in rain and can be washed. He said durability of present Braille papers was at a low point.

Since his paper can be made half as thick and still give the same wear and resistance to perspiration, Mr. Sherbak said it would permit a reduction in the size of Braille books. The size of print could also be lessened, he added.

Altrusa Intensifies Efforts For Job-Seekers Among Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Talking over with an unemployed boy or girl the possibilities of work in the community as well as their own qualifications for employment, plus a more friendly aid for the mature woman needing a job, are two of the outstanding undertakings of the members of International Altrusa for the coming year, as outlined by the Executive Committee meeting at the International headquarters here recently.

This international service club of executive women having some 160 individual clubs scattered throughout the United States, has already made some progress in its vocational guidance program. But to the officers of Altrusa and the 10 district governors who listen to annual club reports and then formulate policies, advice about how to obtain positions is one of the most imperative needs.

Consequently, for the coming year Altrusa International will settle down to more intensive work in helping both youth and the older woman, according to Mrs. Dessaler Ryan Dudley, President, who discussed the newest policies adopted by the Executive Committee for the future.

Has Vocational Expert

To strengthen its vocational guidance program, a vocational expert has just been employed by Altrusa to go from club to club in various cities giving consultant service and helping to get the vocational guidance program in each club on a still more fruitful basis, Mrs. Dudley said.

Counseling bureaus have already been set up in some cities by Altrusa to help bring the youth and the jobs together, reports showed. Often the first thing that is done is a survey of the community to find out what the industries are, what the possibilities of employment, and then to give advice to young folks along constructive lines.

During the past year more than 3,000 interviews with young people were given in the various cities where Altrusa has clubs, it was reported. In addition some 500 "try-out jobs" were arranged for young men and girls where they could go into industry as "observers" or "doers of small jobs" so that they could then say to a prospective employer, "Yes, I have had experience." Moreover 350 career conferences for youth in the country were sponsored by Altrusa.

Interest in Mature Women

But the special piece of work which will receive an impetus is the help for mature women, Mrs. Dudley said. Some of these women have lost their positions, and others are forced to come back into business after having been away from daily work for years. Both of these types of women, she said, are much in need of help.

"Just plain friendliness is often the thing most needed by mature women looking for a position," continued the President of Altrusa. "They appreciate having someone sit down with them, help them make an inventory of their abilities, talk over their qualifications, and see what can be done." She hastened to explain that Altrusa is not undertaking to establish an employment agency but to see that women, bewildered and unemployed, receive friendly advice from those who are now holding positions in the business and professional world.

During the past year Altrusa members in various cities have interviewed some 1,300 mature women seeking employment, it was reported. About 125 of these, it is known definitely, have found positions. Thus they feel they are making a dent in this rather difficult problem, which is often overlooked in efforts to aid youth.

Mrs. Dudley is a public schools administrator in Battle Creek, Mich., an editor of juvenile books, and the founder of the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Prospective 'Middies' Sailing 600 Strong

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Six hundred young candidates for midshipmen appointments in the United States Naval Reserve are sailing today on the Wyoming for a training cruise in southern waters. The men, 19 to 27 years, were selected from candidates in the 11 naval districts. All have had at least two years in college.

The Wyoming will return Aug. 10. The candidates who received certificates then will be put through a three-month training course aboard the Illinois.

Interest in Brazil Is Shown At California Fair Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, San Francisco Bay— Brazil's building at the Golden Gate International Exposition is crowded these days with Americans eager to learn more about their neighbor to the South, especially in these days when the neighbors to the South are becoming more and more important to the economy and well-being of the United States.

The planners of the Brazilian building came to California loaded with facts, and a complete statistical picture of this country of 48,000,000 people can be secured if one is interested and has the time to study the various illustrated charts.

Attracting the most attention, however, is a brilliant group of semi-precious stones, topaz, amethyst, turmuline, aquamarina, beryl, beautifully cut and unusually large. The lighting is so arranged that the stones reflect a vigorous fire, and attract men and women alike.

Brazil's Products

Other products of the building telling of Brazil's manufacture are clothing, silver, shoes, toiletries, pottery, and agricultural items.

A large relief map of the country illustrates its size and shows the locations of its many important minerals. Other exhibits in the building tell of Brazilian marble, granite, steel, hardwoods, oils, waxes, rubber, and timbo, the product from which rotenone, used to control insects in agricultural areas, is derived. In addition there are exhibits of the Nation's fibers, glass, and food nuts.

As for the facts: Brazil proudly proclaims that it has 40 cultural institutions, 180 public libraries, 148 museums. Its Government is divided into one federal district, 20 states, and one territory. There are 778 counties, 1,231 divisions within these counties, 1,478 municipal districts, and 5,033 judicial districts.

Schools of Nation

Primary schools of the Nation total 33,251; secondary, 520; home economics, 462; technical, 143; commercial, 512; arts and crafts, 459; teaching, 373; higher learning, 248; special, 694. In 1938 there were 3,200,000 pupils in the schools.

There are 1,300 newspapers in the country and 65 radiocasting stations. Of the 500,000 radio receiving sets, 90 per cent were manufactured in the United States.

Brazil's tourist bureau has adopted the slogan, "This Winter Follow the Sun." The Carioca Carnival at Rio de Janeiro on Feb. 23, 1941 is advertised as an attraction.

Industrial plants in the Nation total 60,000 and there are 1,022 electrical plants serving 1,993 cities.

The building is colorful and light and includes an attractive patio with tropical foliage.

Seamen's Union Reconsidering Its Third-Term Favor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—The year-old stand of the 59,000 members of the National Maritime Union for a third term for President Roosevelt was under reconsideration by its Executive Council today upon the urging of Joseph Curran, Union head. Opening the Council's five-day midyear conference at Manhattan Center yesterday, Mr. Curran said that, in advising the union membership on political alignment in the forthcoming election, the Council should recognize that the 1939 decision was reached under "entirely different" conditions, both in the domestic and foreign fields.

The seamen's union is one of the major Congress of Industrial Organizations groups to go along with the critical view of John L. Lewis on latter-day Roosevelt policy, having been on record since last January to this effect. The Council's stand, therefore, will be taken against this background, with its charge that the President has "failed to continue the New Deal" in not checking "the smearing anti-union campaign of shipowner-controlled Congressmen and Senators" and in reducing jobless relief "in the interests of the corporate shipping and industrial interests."

Mexico Ready to Aid Defense

MEXICO, D. F., July 16 (AP)—Mexico is prepared to co-operate in any plan for the military defense of the Western Hemisphere approved by the Pan-American conference which meets at Havana July 20, Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez said today.

Señor Suarez, who will head the Mexican delegation, declared however that he believed the major issues facing the Conference were economic rather than military.

"The most important task facing the Havana Conference," he said, "is some solution of the economic problem created by the European war, which has been marked chiefly by the slow disappearance of foreign trade.

"We must find not only a temporary solution but evolve some permanent answer that will lie within the framework of inter-American co-operation and strengthen the political and friendship ties of the Americas."

Señor Suarez said Mexico hopes something can be done at the Conference to "increase inter-American transportation facilities, particularly by water."

"We need new ships for new routes among the American republics if we are to increase inter-American commerce," he asserted. "There also should be a reduction of exchange and trade barriers."

The Finance Minister declined to comment on either the Brazilian proposal that the Americans establish mandates over the Western Hemisphere possessions of European nations or the United States suggestion for a cartel to handle the Americas' export and import commodities.

The latter, he said, would offer technical difficulties and should be studied carefully by experts.

Señor Suarez will be accompanied to the Conference by J. Ruben Romero, Ambassador to Cuba, and five technical advisers.

Only Four Defense Advisers Answer President's Summons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—President Roosevelt today summoned his Cabinet for its first meeting with the Defense Advisory Commission and found four of his 10 advisers in town. The rest were in Chicago at the Democratic National Convention.

Present at the meeting, called for a "general check" on defense plans, were Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Hull is expected to leave later this week for the Havana Pan-American Conference. Messrs. Stimson and Knox are former Republicans, read out of their Party for joining the President's Cabinet.

The President himself left nearly two hours of time free on his appointment schedule today to listen in by radio on the Democratic convention. Last night he heard the speeches of Democratic Chairman James A. Farley, and Temporary Chairman William B. Bankhead.

Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, and the President's personal representative at Chicago, called in on the private White House wire today and chatted for five minutes. Stephen T. Early, reporting the occurrence to reporters said all he heard at this end was "loud laughter."

Chicago Cuts Relief Rolls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—For 12 consecutive months now the number of cases on the Chicago Relief Administration rolls has dropped. And each time a "case" is dropped it means from 2 to 3 persons.

Because most of those taken off the relief rolls have found private employment the reason for the steady cut obviously is the business improvement, it is pointed out at the relief headquarters.

In June, 1939, a peak period, a total of 269,000 persons were given help. During June this year the total had slumped to 197,795, representing 85,927 cases. In this month 542 cases were opened because of loss of employment, but at the same time, 1,452 cases were dropped because jobs were obtained.

These figures tell a story that Democratic convention delegates, whisking daily from their loop hotels down West Madison Street to the Stadium, can appreciate if they were here also in 1932 and can remember conditions at that time. Along this route at that time were congregated groups of jobless, overflowing relief shelters, and lines of weary men in front of food stations. There's none of that now. The contrast is striking and one that must be seen to be appreciated.

In any event Chicago is overjoyed each time it learns that along with the upturn in the business index line there's a downturn in the relief roll line, a natural consequence which in the early part of the improvement period seemed to lag discouragingly.

Brazil Not to Take Munitions On German Barter, Lecturer Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—"A definitely better understanding has been attained between Brazil and the United States during the past three years," Dr. Joe Martinez told a group of Community Workers at Dreher high school. "President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull have done a great deal to promote better understanding between the two nations through their good neighbor policy," the Brazilian authority added.

Dr. Martinez, who is on a lecture tour of the United States under the auspices of the Brazilian Cultural Society, urged continuation of "Uncle Sam's" policy of establishing reciprocal trade treaties.

He expressed the view that Brazil would not acept munitions from Germany on a barter basis.

The speaker, who is indirectly representing his Government, outlined Brazil's plan of compulsory military training under which youths of that country serve in the Army for two years when they are 17-19 years old. He pointed out that the training had greatly improved the physique and morale of Brazilian youth, and proposed that a similar program be adopted for American youth.

Dr. Martinez was asked what one thing could be done to cement the freindship between Brazil and the United States. His reply was couched in a single word, "books." He said that the people of Brazil wanted to become better acquainted with the United States and that the American clubwomen could help facilitate this desirable status by sending their books and magazines to Brazil through the Pan American Union. English language books are acceptable.

U. S. Stand on French Possessions Asked

VICHY, France, July 15 (AP)—Foreign Ministry sources said July 13 that the French Government had asked Washington for information on the United States' position concerning French possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

They said no answer had as yet been received but that poor communications were believed to be responsible.

France's possessions in the Western Hemisphere are the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Canada, with a combined area of 93 square miles and a population of 4,175; the West Indian islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, a total area of 986 square miles and a population of more than 500,000; French Guiana and Inini, on the coast of South America, with an area of 65,041 square miles and a population of about 37,000; and the small islands of Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Desirade, St. Barthelemy, and St. Martin, in the Leeward Group under the jurisdiction of Guadeloupe.

Winnipeg Man Mentioned For New Canadian Post

TORONTO, July 16 (AP)—An Ottawa Globe and Mail dispatch today said Victor Sifton, President of the Winnipeg Free Press and Vice-President of the Canadian Press, might be offered a position as co-ordinator of Canadian information services.

Belgian Leader Off for U. S.

LISBON, July 15 (AP)—Former Premier Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium, departing by clipper yesterday for the United States, said he hoped to clarify the situation of the Belgian government.

Housing Project For Aborigines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A "New Deal" for the aborigines of North Australia is found in the Commonwealth Government's plan for community recreation at the Bagot Native Reserve four miles from Darwin.

The Director of Native Affairs, Edward W. P. Chinnery, plans to convert the reserve into a garden suburb on model lines. A mile-long drive lined with mango and coconut trees is planned, and avenues fringed by crotons and floral hedges will separate homes, each of which will have its own flower garden.

Five acres of community vegetable garden will be formed at the outset as a means of instructing the nomadic tribesmen in vegetable raising, but later it will be divided into individual allotments for each family on the reserve. Prizes will be given for the best flower gardens.

'Americans in England' Organize To Defend Island From Invasion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—Organization in England of a group of Americans "to aid Great Britain's defense against invasion" was announced by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, of which William Allen White is Chairman, here today.

The group will be known as "Americans in England," and, at a meeting in Caxton Hall over the last week end, adopted a resolution calling on the United States for all possible aid to the British "short of nothing."

Another resolution instructed Mrs. Helen Parkins Gauntlett, Secretary, to send a cable to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in Washington, urging the United States to send steamships immediately to evacuate British children to North America. Mrs. Gauntlett said the American group has legal advice to the effect that American vessels could evacuate the children from Galway, Ireland, under the Neutrality Act, as Eire is a nonbelligerent.

French Vice-Consul Quits Pétain Regime

PHILADELPHIA, July 16 (AP)—Paul Pazery has resigned as French Vice-Consul in Philadelphia. He said in a formal statement to the French Ambassador in Washington:

"I shall not venture to cast judgment on the Pétain regime or on its actions. I leave that to history.

"But as far as I am concerned, it is my unshakeable conviction that only one thing can redeem France in the near future—a British victory."

M. Pazery said he would request the State Department to permit him to remain in the United States.

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British Boost Exports; Refugees Still Problem

By John Allan May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 16 — The difficulty of organizing additional Atlantic convoys at the present critical moment is given here as the answer to the query of why the plan for the evacuation of British children overseas is held up at the very time when exports of manufactured goods to America are reaching new heights as the British mercantile fleet plies ceaselessly to and fro across the Atlantic.

The extent to which Britain is increasing its exports to the United States is disclosed by Sir Cecil Weir, Executive Member of the Export Council, in an interview with the American press Sir Cecil stressed that there is plenty of room on outward bound ships for even more British exports. The trouble with regard to children is that in the present circumstances only slow ships—which have little passenger accommodation—are convoyed and it is these slow ships which the British could load much more heavily with manufactured goods.

In general, Britain's export position is considered fairly satisfactory, although the newest phase of war finds this country's exporters cut off from a number of valuable markets. The trade with the United States and South America has now become of even greater importance than before This trade, Sir Cecil disclosed, is increasing rapidly now that the organization of "self-help" export groups throughout industry has been to all intents completed.

Sir Cecil stressed "the ability of British manufacturers to sell and deliver their goods to the United States market in wartime." Declaring that Britain has access to the whole of the free world, he added, "We are not a beleaguered island." He also pointed out that the organization of export groups, of which there are now more than 200, means that orders can be transferred from one firm to another if any factory producing for America is damaged by air attack.

To support his claim that Britain is not a beleaguered country, Sir Cecil pointed out that in June —supposedly the worst shipping month of war—Britain added 80 per cent to its exports of woolens to America compared with June, 1939.

In May, he added, exports of woolen hosiery to the United States were four times as great as they had been in the previous May, while general exports to the United States increased 102 per cent.

Britain is helping United States importers make good the loss of European sources of supply for a number of commodities. This is shown in the fact that British exports of pottery, china, glass, leather, textiles, furnishing fabrics, toys, and carpets are now showing a marked increase. Now that Paris has ceased to be the capital of feminine fashion, Britain also is seeking to transfer that title to London. At present, nothing much is known of the whereabouts of many famous couturieres but at least one — Molyneux — is already in London.

Finding new exports is just as important for Britain as increasing the established ones. This country has got to pay America for the vast assistance its industries are lending the British war effort and at present Britain is importing three or four times as much from the United States as it is exporting to the United States

This great excess of imports over exports explains why there is still a considerable amount of cargo space available in ships outward-bound from British ports. And in its turn the fact that there is considerable unused tonnage sailing to America has made it seemingly incongruous that Britain has found itself untable to ship to the United States immediately the most vital export of all—its children. But one can put bales of textile goods in holds where one cannot put children and to send children over means the use of passenger carrying ships. These are fast ships and do not go in convoy. Until quite recently they sailed the ocean freely but the fate of the Arandora Star, torpedoed without warning while carrying a cargo of internees, has made it obvious that Britain would be taking a terrible risk to send its young citizens overseas without a strong escort of warships.

The continuing demand of friends in the Dominions and the United States to be enabled to shelter young Britons has deeply impressed both the public and Government here and authorities are earnestly seeking a solution to the convoy problem. There appears to be some hope that a way will be found before long. Every possibility is receiving attention, including that of using American ships.

Britain Drops Plan to Send Children Here

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Official announcement that the Government had postponed its plan to transfer British child refugees to the United States was made in Commons today and precipitated protests by Laborites that thousands of children from wealthy homes were being sent overseas while those of the poor were forced to remain and face war conditions.

One Laborite declared he was convinced that the whole plan had been merely a "camouflage" to get the children of wealthy parents out of the country ahead of the threatened blitzkrieg.

The announcement, authoritatively forecast, was made by Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Prime Minister Churchill's lieutenant in the House of Commons.

"Certain Number" Transferred

Mr. Attlee disclosed that a "certain number" of children would be transferred in cases where it is possible to provide proper convoy.

"There is a limited number," he said, referring to convoys, "and to that extent, the scheme will go forward and will be giving some opportunity to children from State-aided schools."

Registration of children under the evacuation plans continues, however. So far 50,000 have applied to go to Canada and 20,000 to the United States.

Mr. Attlee said private transfers of children would not be stopped, but that the risks involved must be shouldered by their families.

Laborites gave notice that they intend to debate the full question in the House later.

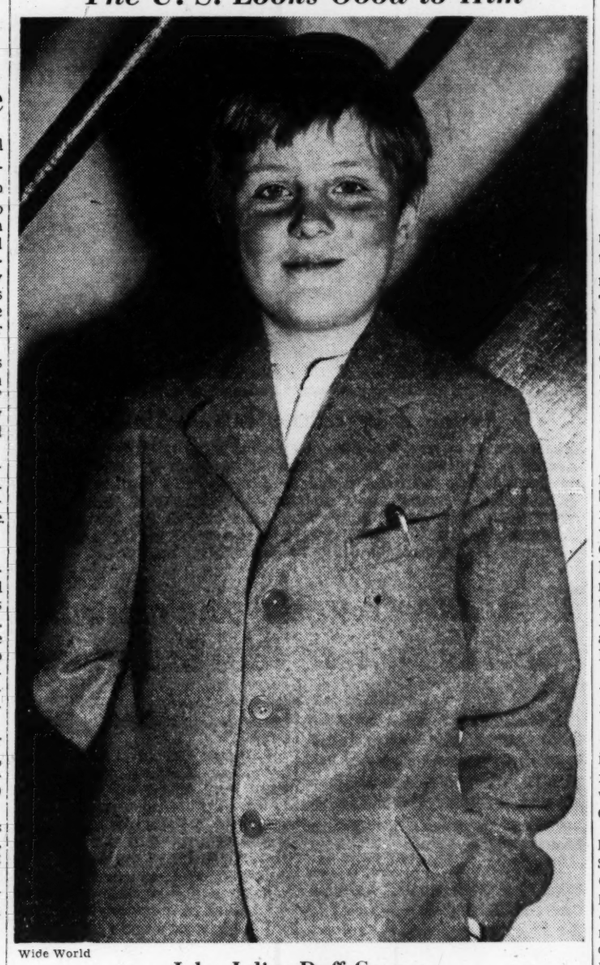
Dissatisfaction Reported

Mr. James Griffiths, a Laborite M. P., said there was "considerable feeling" in areas which have been bombed because well-to-do children have been able to leave for havens elsewhere while others must stay.

Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Minister for Overseas Trade, made no reply when another Laborite asked if he were "aware there is great indignation at the number of children of Cabinet Ministers who have left the country."

Mr. Shakespeare disclosed that the number of British children between five and 15 years of age who left the British Isles last month was 1,572 for Canada and 306 for the United States. Of these, he said, 1,454 and 298, respectively, normally resided in the United Kingdom.

The U. S. Looks Good to Him



Wide World

John Julius Duff Cooper

Son of Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister of Information, who was one of the recent arrivals on the United States liner Washington.

Britain Launches Move to Appease Japan

Continued from Page 1

not in the East but in the West, not in the Pacific but in the Atlantic. Only if the diplomatic developments in the Orient are viewed against a background of the Battle for Britain can they be clearly understood.

Battle for Existence

For the principal fact which must be faced in the Far East is that Britain is up against an imminent fight for its life in the West. The future of British concessions in China, of vital naval bases such as Singapore and Hong Kong, of communications with the Empire, of the Empire itself—all these depend ultimately not on what happens at Tokyo, Tientsin, or Shanghai, but on the outcome of the battle for Britain.

It is perhaps difficult sometimes for Americans to realize that this battle is not merely imminent. It is even now under way. It is under way above all in the air, where German bombers—now escorted by Nazi fighter planes based on innumerable airports strung along the Channel in the Netherlands, Belgian, and French territories—are pounding the shores of England, Scotland, and Wales.

It is under way, too, on the sea where German submarine warfare against British shipping is more intense than at any time since the war began. It is under way also in many less tangible ways which form a part of the Nazi "total war" methods: propaganda, "fifth columnist" activity, and diplomacy.

There is no doubt that Japan has been heavily influenced by the successes of Germany so far. Both German diplomacy and Nazi propaganda have been busy in Japan and it is evident that Japanese leaders have lately been inclined to believe that Britain soon would undergo the fate of Holland, Belgium, and France. It is in large part this conviction which has led Japan to put pressure on Britain in China. First came the recent Tientsin Agreement, then demands for withdrawal of garrisons from Shanghai and for cessation of the sending of supplies to China from Hong Kong, and finally the request for the closing of the Burma road which, since the cutting off of Indo-China by the Japanese, provides the only means for getting supplies to China from the outside world—those from Soviet Russia excepted.

Must Win at Home

The attitude in London is that the best and, indeed, the only, way to check this increasing Japanese pressure is, so to speak, at the source. That is to say, by effectively resisting the German attack, by winning the Battle for Britain and thus proving to the Japanese that the British Lion is still thoroughly able to defend itself. In order to win this battle, Britain needs all of its resources and needs them here at home. In particular, it cannot spare any important portion of its fleet.

Especially since the collapse of France—and the consequent loss to Britain of the third greatest fleet in the world—it is vital to remember that the British Navy must carry on the sea struggle virtually alone, not only in its home waters but in the Mediterranean against Italy, in addition to protecting its merchant shipping everywhere.

In the light of these hard facts, it becomes possible to answer question raised by the British Government's latest diplomatic moves in Tokyo as revealed by Mr S. W. Jones, Acting Governor of Malaya who, in an "unofficial" radiocast, said that Britain "will go to the greatest length to avoid seconding and prolong the war in the East, and will put forward every effort it can afford to end it."

The answer is not only that in authoritative British circles there is emphatic denial of any intention of letting China down. It is also that under the present difficult circumstances the only possible policy for Britain in the Far East is one of gaining time. What London has done in Tokyo is to propose the closing of the Burma road during the next three months for the transport of war material to China on the understanding that Japan agrees to use this three-month period in seeking a wider settlement of the whole Sino-Japanese problem—in other words in seeking a basis for peace.

Although Britain is, of course, perfectly sincere in its desire to see a peaceful settlement of the conflict—and has in the past made clear its readiness to use its good offices for mediation should this be desired by both parties—it is plain that the primary result has been not so much to open up prospects of agreement between China and Japan as a lessening of tension between Japan and Britain.

As it has been pointed out here the next three months coincide approximately with the rainy season during which the amount of material that could be transported over the Burma road would, in any case, be extremely small. Thus if the Japanese accept the British Government's condition and agree to explore peace possibilities with China, three months will have been gained by Britain and nothing much will have been lost by China.

China Registers Protest

This view, it is true, is by no means fully shared by the Chinese. A strongly worded protest by Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to London, lodged with the Foreign Office July 15 insisted that the British offer was a violation of international law and of Britain's pledge under the auspices of the League of Nations to do nothing that would hinder Chinese resistance to Aggression.

While not denying that the immediate material effect on China might not be very great, the Chinese protest insisted that the moral effect on the Chinese people was bound to be most unfortunate.

Nevertheless, it is possible to affirm that in Chinese diplomatic circles here British difficulties are fully appreciated and the importance of gaining time during the battle of Britain is not denied.

In fact, assurances have been given to China that the British Government has not altered the basis of its Far Eastern policy which is insistence on preserving the genuine independence and integrity of China. Furthermore, it is emphasized that Britain would not sponsor or agree to any peace proposals by Japan that were not acceptable to the Chinese.

A possible solution which has the approval of Chinese diplomatic quarters here is that any peace moves which may emerge from the British initiative should be not under the auspices of Britain alone but under joint Anglo-American sponsorship.

Either American or Anglo-American mediation, it is understood, rather than British mediation alone, would be acceptable to the Chinese Government if and when it is felt the time had arrived when a basis for mediation existed. But it is not felt that any practical basis exists at present.

No Official Objection

The United States Government, it is stated here, has been kept fully informed of negotiations between London and Tokyo and no official objection has been raised by Washington although "detailed comment" has been passed on to the British Foreign Office.

There seems to be good reason to believe, therefore, that this British initiative is not an attempt to make a deal with Japan behind America's back. An essential fact appears to be that beyond a certain measure of negative co-operation which goes no farther than keeping the American fleet based at Hawaii, the United States Government is both politically and strategically unwilling or unable, or both, to give Britain any specific assurance of definite support in the event Britain should get into trouble with Japan by taking a stronger line. It is by no means farfetched to assume that what may be termed Britain's "go slow" policy in the Far East is fully understood in Washington.

The British Government on its part is fully awake to and aware of the vital necessity for following what has been aptly described as a "parallel course" with the United States in Far Eastern affairs. It can be affirmed that whatever may be contrary indications on the troubled surface of the diplomatic seas, underneath there is deep-seated appreciation of the significance America attaches to the Japanese issue, and of the importance for Britain not to go counter to American interests in this sphere. Thus it may be stated with full assurance that although Britain may be obliged to follow what seems to be unpleasantly like a policy of appeasement toward Japan, this is due to practical considerations and difficulties.

In short, the British Government has its hands more than full in the West today. It is fighting, desperately but with magnificent calm and courage, the Battle for Britain. By winning this battle, Britain will at the same time win the Battle for China—for China's ultimate independence and for Britain's legitimate place in the Far East. Thus Britain in this battle, with its sometimes disconcerting diplomatic aspects, is fighting and fighting fairly not only for its own safety but for freedom and the way of freedom everywhere.

New England Women in Move To Aid British Refugee Youths

Continued from Page 1

evacuation of children from England,' the letter said. As to what method may be used, the group feels that this should be decided by the American Government. Mrs. Luther R. Putney, head of the Parent Teachers Association in Massachusetts, and one of the signers, said, "I think a way should be found to bring all the children to this country, to take care of those children, and that we should act immediately to evacuate them."

Miss Frances G. Curtis of Boston and Manchester has expressed interest in a plan whereby the Government would permit the Red Cross to charter United States boats for one dollar which, she said, would solve many of the technical difficulties involved in using United States boats.

Regarding the care of the guest children, once they arrive in the United States, it is pointed out that the various agencies already established for the purpose of placing such children report that the number of offers already received indicate there will be no lack of homes for the evacuees.

The letter to mothers in England follows:

Mothers of children in England, it is not for us to decide whether the danger to your children is greater in their remaining in England, or crossing the sea to us. That decision is too grave for us to take, and must be made by you. We firmly believe, however, that if it be true that your government should not spare the ships to evacuate your children, as many of them as you wish to send, our government should offer ships for their transportation.

For the problem you face in sending your children to unknown homes, we can answer only that we will do our best. For years our social workers have been placing children systematically in homes and institutions. We have a system of child placement in this country which can be expanded to its utmost. After that, the women of America must do their share in seeing that your children are cared for properly. We promise to do all we can.

The letter to the Statesmen of the United States:

In the cause of humanity we should offer our ships, for the evacuation of children from England. We, the women of the United States, believe that the time has come in the world when the cause of humanity must be placed first. Humanity has waited on expediency overlong. Let us make a decision on the grounds of humanity alone, looking fairly at the possible consequences and accepting them courageously when they come. We demand that the Statesmen of our country solve this problem which we present them. In the name of humanity, make it possible for us to offer to all the Mothers of children in England for their acceptance or refusal, the rescue of their children before it be too late.

The signers of the two letters follow:

Mrs. Phillips Ketchum of Natick; Mrs. Fiske Warren of Boston and Harvard; Mrs. Luther R. Putney, head of Parent Teachers Association of Massachusetts; Miss Dorothy Hewitt, Director of the Boston and Cambridge centers for Adult Education; Miss Susanne P. Shallna, Lawyer and President of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club;

Miss Frances G. Curtis of Boston and Manchester;

Miss Betty Dumaine, Vice-Chairman of the Red Cross Volunteer Service;

Mrs. Lila Warren, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union;

Miss Martha Young, of Boston; Mrs. Susie H. Morse of Boston, Mrs. Nellie Coleman of Boston.

The group requests that other women of New England who wish to aid in this cause communicate with Miss Dorothy Hewitt 79 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Cap. 1631.

Australia Speeds Efforts to Obtain Europe's Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia's urgent need of young immigrants has made the Dominion particularly desirous of making arrangements for the reception of refugees from Europe, for the duration of the war, or permanently.

The project is being taken up with the British authorities.

Sponsors of the plan say that many steamers coming to Australia for munitions and foodstuffs do so in ballast and suggest that they could be used to transport young people. Mail shipping companies, it is suggested, might carry the children free, or at greatly reduced rates.

It is thought that at least 50,000 war orphans from England, France, Belgium and the Netherlands could find good homes and sympathetic foster parents in Australia, where new careers could be built for them.

If the British Government approves of the project, the number of oversea children finding new homes here would be limited only by the need of giving similar care to the orphans of Australian soldiers.

A lead has been given in this direction by the New South Wales Premier, Alexander Mair, who has offered to maintain and educate an Australian soldier's family of four. Governor General Lord Gowrie and Lady Gowrie have offered to take two refugee children and Interior Minister Senator Foll has offered to take two boys.

Portugal Finds It Harder To Hold to British Leaning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Portugal, traditionally friendly with Britain, faces some of the most vital decisions in its history as German and Italian pressures multiply in what is regarded as a definitive struggle for mastery in the Mediterranean and throughout Europe.

In at least three directions, Portugal has shown a disposition to preserve some measure of independent action. One is the recent curb on further exports to Italy when those exports result in frozen credits. Another is the $5,000,000 purchase of railway equipment in the United States when Germans were keenly competing for the business. The third is conclusion of a Concordat and missionary accord with the Roman Catholic Church.

Some observers see the Concordat as evidence that Portugal desires to keep a potential anchor to windward in countering moves for complete domination by the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Church, State Rejoined

With the coming of the Republic in Portugal in 1910 the traditional connection between the Church and State was severed. It was not, however, possible to maintain a position which was in such deep opposition to the feelings of a majority of the people In practice, if not in law, the traditional function of the Church within the State crept back. Today that position has been legalized and Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the Premier, has rewoven an historic strand that had for 30 years been broken.

The new position resulting from the Concordat can be summarized as follows. While freedom of religious thought and worship are still recognized, the Roman Catholic Church is once again legalized as the official Church of the country, with complete independence in the management of its own internal affairs. Consequent upon this the right to property is recognized, and the return of the Church lands now in the possession of the State is accepted.

As a corollary to this the appointment of the high dignitaries of the Church is in the hands of the Pope with only the proviso that they should be Portuguese nationals and that the persons appointed should not be objectionable to the State authorities.

Perhaps the most interesting features of the Concordat are those that affect education and marriage Here the Church and the religious orders are permitted to establish schools which, while being subject to a certain governmental supervision, will rank with State schools for budgetary subsidies. At the same time religious instruction is to be introduced into secular schools to become compulsory there except in cases where the parents object.

In regard to marriage it is now laid down that a religious ceremony is sufficient to obtain legality which is in direct contrast with the previous law which insisted upon a civil ceremony as an integral part of marriage. This has naturally affected the matter of divorce, the right to which is renounced for those who accept the benefits of the religious ceremony

Together with the Concordat there is also a missionary agreement which reorganizes and legalizes activities of missionary bodies in the Portuguese overseas possessions.

Dr. Salazar's Government believes it has strengthened its political position through its current handling of the church problem in Portugal. Yet the domestic reaction is still an open matter. So, too, is the final balance on the international scale, especially in view of the apparent concessions that the Roman Catholic Church has made toward Axis policy in recent days.

Albanian Royalties Seek Haven in U. S.

LONDON, July 16 (AP) — King Zog is trying to emigrate to the United States with Queen Geraldine, his three sisters, and presumably the infant Crown Prince Skander who was born just before King Zog's kingdom of Albania was taken by Italy last year

The King's desire was disclosed here when it was said he was seeking to arrange an Atlantic crossing with his family and a retinue of about 30.

Queen Geraldine has never visited the United States, but her mother, Mrs. Gladys Stewart Girault, is an American. Her father was the late Count Julius Nagy-Apponyi. Her grandmother was Virginia Harding of Virginia.

It would be a return trip for King Zog's sisters, for only two years ago they saw America on a month's tour.

Three Baltic Nations Soon To Write Sovietized Charters

RIGA, Russia, July 16 (AP)—Three newly elected Parliaments in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania will assemble soon, it was officially announced today, with the drafting of new constitutions along Soviet lines their first task.

The counting of votes from elections Sunday and Monday began with official estimates that more than 90 per cent of those eligible in the three Baltic nations participated.

The Latvian Telegraph Ministry announced the lifting of censorship imposed after Soviet troops occupied key areas of the three nations.

Riga workers marched to the polls in a procession bearing placards and portraits of leaders of the Soviet Union. Latvian flags and Red flags intermingled.

[The Stockholm Aftonbladet in a dispatch from Tallinn, Estonia, said the names of former President Tonnisson and former Foreign Minister Piip had been removed from the ballots for alleged "war mongering and activities as enemies of the people."]

Lithuanian Vote

KAUNAS, Lithuania, July 16 (AP)—More than 90 per cent of the voters in the Lithuanian Parliamentary elections Sunday and Monday favored the united pro-Soviet list, it was announced today.

In some places the vote was 100 per cent for the pro-Soviet list, it was said.

Baltic Gold Held

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The three little Baltic States—Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania—have been added to the list of European nations whose assets in the United States have been "frozen" to forestall possible confiscation.

President Roosevelt issued a proclamation last night impounding the American holdings of the countries, now virtually under Russian domination. Officials indicated the purpose was to prevent any "transfer" of the assets to the Soviet.

Commerce Department figures place Latvian assets here at $400,000. Estonia is second with $320,000 and Lithuania third with $270,000. American investments in the little nations total about $3,400,000.

'Final' Hitler Offer Expected

ROME, July 16 (AP)—Diplomatic circles heard today that Adolf Hitler was preparing to make a last three-point offer to Great Britain for a war settlement which would spare the British Isles from devastating attack.

Diplomatic reports from Berlin indicated that Herr Hitler might make an offer to Britain in a speech before the Reichstag within the next few days.

Count Galeazzo Ciano is planning tentatively to go to Berlin before Herr Hitler speaks to confer with the Germans on terms as Premier Mussolini's representative, diplomatic sources said.

Private advices from Berlin indicated that Herr Hitler might offer Britain plans for:

1. A European settlement of continental affairs.
2. Return ot Germany of those colonies taken by the British after the World War.
3. Economic rehabilitation of Europe.

Britain might be offered the role of mediator between the gold-standard countries, including those of the Western Hemisphere, and the nations of Europe in a world economic readjustment, these sources said.

But, according to this information, Britain would have to keep out of continental European politics.

It was recalled here that Herr Hitler, in his Reichstag speech last Oct. 6, offered a settlement in which he proposed a conference of the big European powers

Since then a great part of Europe has fallen directly or indirectly under German control or influence, leaving only Britain in opposition to Herr Hitler's scheme

Invasion Seen

BERLIN, July 16 (AP)—Germany's readiness to press for a military decision to end the war with Britain was emphasized by the well-informed Nazi commentary Dienst aus Deutschland.

That such a decision is now "inevitable" has been made obvious, the German press declared, by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's assertion that Britain would fight to the bitter end and that he would rather see London in ashes than sue for peace.

Food, Supplies From U. S. Passed Around in France

GRENOBLE, France, July 16 (AP)—Hundreds of trucks hired by the American Red Cross and the American Society to Aid War Victims rushed food and other supplies today to the scenes of greatest refugee needs in parts of France unoccupied by German troops.

The supplies arrived at Marseille yesterday on the United States freighter McKeesport, first relief ship to reach a French port since signing of the armistices with Germany and Italy.

A dispatch from Marseille in Le Petit Dauphinois quoted Captain Jubb of the McKeesport as saying the voyage was without incident.

"We even passed through Gibraltar without so much as a 'howdydo?' from a warship," the Captain said.

Japan Moves to Close Bay

SHANGHAI, July 16 (AP)—Warships, aircraft, and marines have gone into action, the Japanese Navy announced today, to close Hangchow Bay and the important treaty port of Ningpo, through which the Chiang Kai-shek Government has been maintaining trade relations with the outside world.

Action has not been taken against Ningpo previously, it was explained, because, while the port served the Chinese, it also provided a valuable outlet for Japanese merchandise.

The Hangchow Bay area is about 100 miles southwest of Shanghai. It is one of the places listed in a Japanese proclamation barring the coasts of Chekian and Fukien Provinces to all ship traffic.

Pact Renewed

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The State Department announced that the Japanese-American agreement limiting exports of Japanese cotton piece goods to the Philippine Islands would be extended for one year from Aug. 1.

The agreement restricts these exports to 45,000,000 square meters annually.

Ban on Luxuries

CHUNGKING, China, July 16 (AP)—The Chinese Government has banned the sale within China of all imported luxuries, an edict halting a flow of American products estimated at $20,000,000 annually. It will be effective Oct. 1.

The list includes tobaccos, spirits, sea foods, canned foods, and toilet articles.

4,000 Await Ships

HONG KONG, July 16 (AP)—The Hong Kong Colonial Government announced today that several vessels would arrive at Manila in a few days to pick up nearly 4,000 British women and children taken there two weeks ago in a compulsory evacuation from Hong Kong.

They were be taken to Australia.

Hong Kong authorities have not arranged further compulsory evacuation but continue to urge departure of all who have the means. These steps have been taken in view of the possibility of hostilities with Japan.

British Policy

LONDON, July 16 (AP) — The diplomatic correspondent of the London News Chronicle commented:

"The guiding factor which Britain, preoccupied as she is with the continental war, must follow in any Far Eastern policy is the attitude of the United States.

"That attitude . . . is conditioned by America's problem of defending two ocean fronts with a one-ocean navy. . . .

Until the United States has solved the problem by building a two-ocean Navy—which obviously must take time—it is believed that President Roosevelt will be inclined to temporize as regards the Far East."

French in Uniform Risk Imprisonment

GRENOBLE, France, July 16 (AP)—Military and civil authorities here warned demobilized French soldiers today that they ran the risk of imprisonment by continuing to wear their uniforms in the city's streets.

"Some demobilized men, instead of returning immediately to their homes and donning civilian clothes," said a communique published in Le Petit Dauphinois, "still are in Grenoble dressed in dirty uniforms.

"They apparently think that by offering such a lamentable spectacle they thereby avoid military discipline.

"On the contrary, they are warned that one in uniform is subject to military law, including imprisonment, for failure to obey the demobilization order."

Savings Banks Reduce Interest Rate to 1½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Leading Pittsburgh banks this month will begin paying depositors 1½ per cent annual interest on savings accounts as a result of continued low returns on bond investments and loans. The present rate represents a new low from the prevailing level of 4 per cent a decade ago.

Queen's Red Cross Gift Costs Kennedy $1,200

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy bought Queen Elizabeth's gift, a silver and gilt tea service, for £300 (about $1,200) at a Red Cross benefit sale.

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British Navy Tightens Blockade Around Italy

By the Associated Press

Evidence that the British were tightening the blockade around Italy came with an announcement from the Admiralty intimating that new mine fields had been laid in waters around Italian territory in the Mediterranean.

The announcement warned "all vessels navigating within 30 miles of any Italian territory in the Mediterranean" that they would "do so at their own risk and peril."

The announcement said it was retaliatory. The Italian Government, it was stated, "recently issued a notice to the effect that within the limit of 30 miles from the Allied coasts all merchant vessels bound for Allied ports will navigate at their risk and peril. His Majesty's Government regard themselves as justified in taking similar action in respect of vessels navigating in the vicinity of the Italian coasts."

Aid Raid on Haifa

Meanwhile the Italian High Command announced that the air raid on the Palestine port of Haifa, reported the previous day, had considerably damaged various depots, oil refineries, and other plants at the port, causing "huge fires," while Italian troops in East Africa were stated to have occupied a section of the Kenya salient, which penetrates into Italian territory between Ethiopia and Somaliland.

According to the High Command, these successes in Kenya had shortened the Italian front toward Kenya by 190 miles.

At the same time, the Germans continued their pressure against British shipping, announcing the sinking of 41,600 tons more of British shipping and renewed air raids on England aimed at airports, harbors, and factories.

Three merchant ships totaling 18,000 tons were sent to the bottom of the English Channel in repeated raids on British commerce July 15, the German communiqué reported, while another submarine master's report added 23,600 tons to the list.

German fliers, continuing their daily forays on the British Isles, were said to have observed fires and explosions after dropping bombs on airports at Pembroke, St. Athan, in Wales, Plymouth, and Bicester, the harbors of Cardiff and Brighton, and an airplane factory at Yeovil.

Submarine "Sinking"

Besides the merchant ships sunk, the communiqué said five others were damaged by bombs hit and one, a 9,000-ton tanker in a "strongly protected convoy," was hit by a submarine.

The British Admiralty said that enemy action had caused the loss of 22 British, Allied, and neutral merchant ships totaling 114,137 tons during the week end of July 7.

An authoritative source acknowledged that the losses were above the average for the 44 weeks so far accounted for, and warned: "We must expect more violent and more frequent air attacks with the coast of France occupied."

British losses totaled 13 ships of 75,833 tons. Three Allied ships of a total of 9,635 tons were sunk, and six neutral ships of 28,669 tons.

Battle Details

Belated reports of the big Italian-British naval battle in the Mediterranean on July 9 came from both sides today, giving new details.

A communiqué by the Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet said at least 20 Italian bombing planes were shot down in the action.

The Italian High Command reported three direct hits on the 42,100-ton British battle cruiser Hood, world's largest warship, and one hit on the British aircraft carrier Ark Royal. Previous unofficial Italian claims to this effect have been officially denied by the British Admiralty.

The Italians acknowledged that one Italian battleship, either the Conte di Cavour or the Giulio Cesare, 22,622-ton twins, had been struck by a British air bomb, but declared that the hit had not affected the dreadnaught's fighting power.

Italians previously had disclosed that 29 men were killed and 69 injured aboard an Italian battleship, but its identity was not disclosed.

Aboard the Ark Royal, it said, the flying deck was demolished forward on the starboard side and seven planes were destroyed. The 22,600-ton aircraft carrier Eagle, it said, had a great hole in her bow.

The British Admiralty has issued the following amplifying communiqué on the battle:

"Fuller information is now available of recent operations in the Mediterranean.

"Reports received during the morning of July 9 established that the enemy force consisted of two battleships, a large number of cruisers, amongst which were 8-inch gun cruisers, and approximately 25 destroyers.

"In the early afternoon contact was made by a squadron of British light cruisers with the enemy cruiser force, which retired immediately on coming within extreme range of our supporting battleships. From this point the action developed into a chase.

"A few salvos were exchanged between the battships and one hit with a 15-inch shell was observed on one of the Italian battleships before the enemy force escaped through a smoke screen laid by their destroyers.

"The destroyers also retired at full speed through this smoke screen before our light forces could close the range sufficiently to damage them.

"Swordfish aircraft of the Fleet air arm forced home an attack in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire and scored a hit on an enemy cruiser.

"The enemy was pursued until the British Fleet was in sight of land, and though our forces remained to offer battle until the evening, despite a succession of bombing attacks by large forces of Italian aircraft, the enemy did not offer to renew the action.

"When it became evident that the enemy had no further intention of joining battle our forces continued their operations. The British convoys to which they were acting as a covering force have now arrived at their destination in safety."

Last Ship Sails

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 16 (AP)—The steamer Exmouth, last American cargo ship to leave the Mediterranean, has sailed for America from Mersine, Turkey. Aboard are ten American passengers and a cargo of chrome ore and copper. The Exmouth is due in New York July 26.

Loyalty to Pétain Hinted Not Complete

GRENOBLE, France, July 16 (AP)—Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, France's authoritarian Chief of State, called a second meeting of his Cabinet in Vichy today to discuss reconstruction problems and the question of moving back to Paris.

The newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois here hinted that there was more than reconstruction in the Pétain Government's desire to return to Paris.

"From news coming from Paris," said a dispatch from Vichy, "it may be concluded that there is urgent need to clarify the situation created in Paris by activities of certain political personalities whose loyalty to the Pétain Government is doubtful."

There was no further indication of who these "personalities" were or what they were doing in the German-occupied capital.

Expulsion Demanded

PARIS, July 11 (AP)—(Via Berlin—Delayed)—An open letter to Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain calling for the expulsion of foreign Jews from France was published today by the newspaper Les Dernieres, Nouvelles de Paris.

Since the anti-Semitic drive began in Germany France has been one of the principal havens of Jews.

Monastery Lands Go To Bessarabia Peasants

MOSCOW, July 16 (AP)—Monastery lands are being distributed to landless peasants in Bessarabia, former Rumanian territory, the Soviet radio announced today. The Soviet Army marched into Bessarabia June 28.

Britain's Merchant Fleet At Strongest Point in War

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—The British merchant fleet, swelled by new construction and ships of other nations gained through the war, probably is stronger now than it was when the European war started, a study of available verified figures indicated today.

Germany claimed last week that up to July 1 she had destroyed 4,329,213 tons of British shipping, a figure which an authoritative British source said was more than four times the real losses.

The Associated Press figures, taking account only of merchant ships whose loss is admitted by the British or verified independently, showed the British had lost 243 ships of 932,158 gross tons up to July 14.

At the start of the war, according to Lloyd's Register of Maritime Shipping, the British Empire had 21,001,925 tons of shipping, comprising 8,977 ships—steam and motor—of 100 gross tons and upward.

Present Tonnage

The loss of 243 ships would leave the British 8,734 ships totaling 20,069,767 tons.

But this would not take into account Great Britain's production of new ships since the start of the war and her acquisition or control of an undisclosed amount of shipping gained when Germany invaded Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands, and when the French signed Adolf Hitler's armistice terms.

Norway, for example, had 1,987 ships of 4,833,813 tons at the outbreak of war—the fourth largest merchant marine in the world, outranked only by the British Empire, the United States and Japan.

Norway's losses, tabulated by the Associated Press, have amounted to 66 ships of 146,856 tons, leaving 1,921 ships of 4,686,975 tons.

Of these, Britain today controls and operates an undisclosed number, as she does parts of the fleets of the other countries.

Belgium had 200 ships of 408,418 tons and has lost eight ships of 40,854 tons, leaving 192 ships of 367,564 tons.

Denmark's Account

Denmark had 705 ships of 1,174,944 tons and lost 30 ships of 65,830 tons, leaving 675 ships of 1,109,114 tons.

The Netherlands had 1,523 ships of 2,969,578 tons and lost 34 ships of 149,793 tons, leaving 1,489 ships of 2,819,785 tons.

France had 1,231 ships of 2,933,933 tons and lost 25 ships of 131,846 tons, leaving 1,206 ships of 2,802,087 tons.

Poland had a much smaller merchant fleet. Two of her biggest ships, the Pilsudski and the Batory, came under British control, but the 14,294-ton Pilsudski was sunk last Nov. 26. The 14,187-ton Batory still is in British hands.

Some of the vessels of these countries are in American ports, other in ports more distant from Britain.

Three weeks ago there were 32 ships flying the Norwegian flag tied up in New York harbor alone, besides nine Danish ships, six Dutch, including the Nieuw Amsterdam, flagship of the Holland-America Line; four Belgian, 28 British, and five French, including the giant liner Normandie.

Output Undetermined

The British never have released figures on the output of their shipyards, but it is presumed to be large.

Germany started the war with 4,482,662 tons, and has lost 275,735, according to vertified figures, although the British claim she has lost 877,000 tons—sunk, scuttled or captured.

In the 51 months of the World War, the British lost 7,830,765 tons of commercial shipping, including fishing craft. Submarines accounted for nearly 90 per cent.

A British Admiralty statement, radiocast by the British Broadcasting Corporation today and heard here by the National Broadcasting Company, said the British Navy had escorted nearly 100,000,000 gross tons of shipping since the war started.

This, the announcement said, represents a cargo-carrying capacity of about 150,000,000 tons. It reported 47 British and neutral ships were lost while being thus convoyed.

Red Cross Bridges Gap in Prisoners' Mail

Wide World

Extraordinary Communications Service Is Supplied For Warring Nations of Europe

Upper left: A board in Geneva, Switzerland, which indicates the number of messages sent out by the Geneva Red Cross agency to various Red Cross organizations of the world. Upper right: Red Cross boxes in Geneva awaiting transportation to German prisoners and interned civilians in England. Mail for England is carried by a special messenger to Spain by automobile and there it is placed aboard a ship. Lower: Red Cross workers sorting mail in Geneva, where more than 100,000 letters arrive every morning. Employees open and file the letters.—All pictures passed by the Swiss censor.

Netherlands Reconstruction Brings Boom to Many Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, July 16 (AP)—The Netherlands Army, defeated, interned, and finally released, virtually has ceased to exist as a fighting force. Leaving only a skeleton organization, 55,000 men were transferred to reconstruction projects, and about 400,000 were returned to civil life.

At The Hague, the newspaper Het Vanerland reported that the only American films which may be shown will be those approved for showing in Germany.

THE HAGUE (Passed by the German censor)—Some 800,000 Netherlanders who fled from their country when the German armies invaded, have returned to take up, under German administration, the enormous task of reconstructing dwellings, bridges, canals, and entire cities and towns which were destroyed.

At least one bright prospect, however, is seen in the fact that jobs for many thousands of workers are expected to be available, while orders for industries such as the still-intact brick industry will be presented both for the construction of houses and for road building.

Rotterdam, devastated by a German bombing raid which took place because the Netherlands answer to the German ultimatum did not reach the proper authorities in time to stop the raid, already has started a replanning and reconstruction program for the town center.

Work for 17,000

The removal of the ruins is said to be giving work to 17,000 men, while the rubbish is used to fill up some outmoded canals as well as for road mending and construction. The building trade in Rotterdam, where 350 streets and 26,000 dwellings will rise from the ashes, is expected to be taxed considerably. This also applies to Middelburg where some dwellings will be reconstructed.

The famous Gothic Town Hall is for the greater part intact and will be reconstructed.

Towns and villages in the so-called Grebbe Line, where the Netherlands Army fought a valiant battle, also offer many opportunities for work and employment, there being about 1,600 dwellings destroyed, which housed some 10,00 persons. In addition to all this is the work of the reconstruction of railway bridges and other passages across the big rivers, which were blown up by the Netherlands military authorities as a means of defense.

In line with the food problem in the occupied Netherlands, the German Commissioner for the reconstruction of the Netherlands has given permission to resume work at the huge 500,000-acre Zuidersea reclaiming plan, from which the Netherlands expects to add another 140,000 acres of fertile soil to its area of arable land in the near future.

The first of four projected "polders," covering 50,000 acres, has been under cultivation since 1931 and waving grain and grazing cattle have taken the place of the ocean which lashed this spot up to 1930.

The second bit of sea is being fenced in, the enclosing dam being scheduled for completion this year. In this way the draining will take place in 1941 after which the preparation of the soil will be started.

Raw Materials

Although it is claimed here that in some 100 of the Netherlands leading industrial enterprises direct material damage has in most cases not hindered actual operation, future development and more especially the possibility of continuing work in the long run is dependent upon the supply of raw materials. It is almost impossible to predict to what extent raw materials—up till now supplied by England, the United States, or Netherlands India, will be allowed by Germany to enter the Netherlands.

One problem, that of Netherlands' bargers on the inland waters, has been practically solved by the recent decree prohibiting practically all motor traffic. Inland shipping, which through the ever increasing transportation by lorries, trucks, and trailers had been going through hard times, all of a sudden has regained an enormous part of its lost territory of activity.

Japan Plans Mission To Netherlands Indies

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, July 16

Japan is sending diplomatic and economic missions to the Netherlands East Indies within the next two weeks to conduct trade negotiations, Masayuki Tani, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, informed Netherlands Ambassador J. C. Pabst today.

A basic agreement already has been reached, the Indies Government assuring Japan of a continuance of supplies of raw materials despite German occupation of the Netherlands in Europe.

The Foreign Office announced that Shuichi Sako, Chairman of the Board of the Mitsui-Bussan Company, will lead the economists and businessmen.

Tokyo Cabinet Opens Way For Totalitarian Regime

TOKYO, July 16 (AP)—The Cabinet of Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai resigned in a move expected to lead to formation of a new Government pledged to a strong totalitarian pro-axis policy in the Orient.

War Minister Gen. Shunroku Hata and Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Premier, were considered the most likely candidates for the premiership. Presumably either would head a government dedicated to consolidation of Japan's gains in the Orient.

Premier Yonai, bearing the resignations of all his ministers, went at once to Emperor Hirohito, who is residing temporarily at a seaside villa about an hour distant from Tokyo, seeking his formal acceptance.

The Cabinet's decision to resign, Domei, the Japanese news agency reported, came after General Hata had submitted his resignation.

Recent dispatches from Japan had carried indications that any resignation of the Yonai Government would bring control by a nationalistic group favoring a stronger stand in the Orient against western powers which have dissented from the Japanese-planned "new order in East Asia."

On June 29 the Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, warned western powers in an address to make no move which might upset the status quo in East Asia or the South Seas and, voicing a sort of Japanese "Monroe Doctrine," declared the future of these regions "a matter of grave concern to Japan."

There were signs of dissent from Mr. Arita's presentation of the Japanese case in subsequent dispatches. It appeared that his pronouncements were not strong enough to satisfy a Japanese Army group, which held that the European war, by its diversion of western powers' attention and the collapse of France, had presented Japan a "golden opportunity."

This group held that Japan must take a "strong attitude." This "strong attitude" might, it was thought, envisage closer ties with Berlin and Rome and Japanese moves against French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies, and other western European holdings in the Far East.

The War Minister, following up Mr. Arita's speech, conferred with his aides July 3 and then took the views of the military directly to Premier Yonai. A formal announcement later said that the "affair" had been settled.

The Yonai Government took office last Jan. 15.

Japan's New Trend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 16—Japan's trend toward a one-party system which is expected to be exemplified as a result of the present cabinet crisis, is contrary to the national genius for argument, but in line with a wartime necessity for increasing totalitarianism.

Mixed in nature, the Japanese in some respects possess many of the attributes of the French. Newspapers and citizens like to talk politics and in spite of a Teutonic counter-tendency toward regimentation, there has always been a primary trend for political parties to split up into confusing fragments whose policies were less important than the personalities of the numerous leaders.

In other words, a German side of the Japanese nature is manifest in the "one big family" idea of the Empire, yet within that family there is usually plenty of squabbling enjoyed by everybody.

Nevertheless the iron hand of wartime conformity has not spared political life.

It has long been evident that dissent would not be tolerated. The famous case of Takao Saito in the Diet a few months ago, involving a major scandal and eventual party expulsion of a man who ventured to criticize the conduct of the army in China, was a weathervane. And if individuals may not enjoy differences of view in time of crisis, it is asked, what use is there in having a variety of parties?

Yet the dissolution of even such historic groups as the 40-year-old Seiyukai, and the majority Minseito, was in line with what has been happening steadily in other fields. A comparable instance was the compulsory merging of the rather independent Nippon Dempo news agency with the then Rengo to produce the present virtually official Domei, in accordance with wishes of the Army.

A recent article in the army organ Kokumin Shimbun gives a four-point program of unification of the Nation and the fourth point is significant: "A uniform renovation should be carried out in the national system so as to complete the general mobilization of the nation, repudiating Liberalism."

That tells the story in a nutshell. Liberalism and dissent cannot be tolerated.

U. S. Air Waves To Carry Talks On Canadian Tours

OTTAWA, July 16 (CP)—Canada's tourist attractions will be advertised over the air waves of the United States for the next 13 weeks.

D. Leo Dolan, director of the Canadian Travel Bureau, has announced a series of radiocasts over the National Broadcasting Corporation (Blue Network) sponsored by the two Canadian railways, would start Thursday night and run for 13 weeks. They will be heard on about 45 American stations.

The programs will consist of music, historical sketches, descriptions of Canadian localities and scenic spots, and the answering of questions likely to be asked by tourists. Malcolm LaPrade, travel commentator, will be heard on the series.

Permits Ordered

OTTAWA, July 16 (AP)—Canadian newspapermen visiting the United States must obtain special permits from Washington hereafter, it was announced yesterday by the External Affairs Department.

"Application for such permits should be made to United States Consulates in Canada and should be made at least two or three days in advance of the day upon which the journalist wishes to leave for the United States," according to a notice posted in the parliamentary press gallery.

U. S. Fleet Moves; Speculations Rise

HONOLULU, July 16 (AP)—Two columns of United States warships steamed out of Pearl Harbor yesterday, causing speculation the vesels were getting ready to patrol South Pacific Islands owned by Great Britain and France.

The sailing inaugurated a three-week period of sea operations during which the fleet will be based partly at Lahaina, Maui, and partly at Pearl Harbor.

Speculation that the warcraft may be preparing for a South Sea patrol was based on the assumption that the fleet was strong enough to protect the status quo of all islands east of the international date line in the South Pacific.

The bulk of the American fleet has been operating in and around Hawaiian waters virtually all year.

Americans Ordered Ousted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 16 — Arrest and deportation of six Americans has been ordered by the Japanese-controlled government under Wang Ching-wei, but the lack of authority of that regime in the International Settlement prevents the carrying out of the order.

The Americans include Norwood F. Allman, of Union Hall, Va., an attorney who became a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council at the recent election when the Japanese sought unsuccessfully to gain control of the administration.

The remaining five are newspapermen. They are John B. Powell, publisher and editor of the American-owned China Weekly Review; Cornelius V. Starr, publisher of the American-owned Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury; Randall Gould, editor of The Shanghai Evening Post and Chief Far Eastern correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor; Hal P. Mills, of New Orleans, publisher of the American-registered Chinese-language newspaper Hwa Mei Wan Pao, and Carroll D. Alcott, member of the editoral staff of the partially- American-owned China Press and news commentator for an American-owned radio station.

In addition to the Americans, one British citizen—J. A. E. S. Sanders-Bates, director of the Chinese-language newspaper Shanghai Evening News—was included in the expulsion order.

Mayor Fu Siao-en of Shanghai was instructed by the Wang regime to approach the foreign authorities in Shanghai to obtain the deportation. But since both Mr. Wang and Mr. Fu lack diplomatic recognition—and since the local authorities have no authority for deportation — the matter rests at the moment.

The efforts of the Japanese to bring the Shanghai International Settlement into line with Nippon plans for control of China has brought about a difficult situation. The Chinese anticipate the early surrender of the Chinese courts to Japanese-sponsored jurisdictions, which means the Japanese will have a free hand to arrest many Chungking-supporting Chinese who at present are being sheltered in Shanghai.

The position of foreigners will probably deteriorate less rapidly. However, it is emphasized here that a weak American and British attitude would probably be capitalized upon instantly by the Japanese military authorities.

Shanghai Bombing

SHANGHAI, July 16 (AP)—Ten persons, all Chinese, were injured today when terrorists hurled four bombs at offices of the pro-Chungking Chinese daily, Shunpao, in the International Settlement.

Australia Envoy Arrives

SYDNEY, Australia, July 16 (AP)—Clarence E. Gauss, the new United States Minister to Australia, arrived tonight.

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41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1

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Then you'll surely want to turn to the advertising of hotels, resorts, and travel in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Make it your rendezvous for Luncheon or Tea—or for the gay little meal that precedes the play.
Delightful Theatre Teas served from 5 o'clock
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HAMMOND'S
have been selling wool since 1821. Owing to the present conditions supplies are difficult to obtain and, while every endeavour is being made to execute orders promptly, unavoidable delays are bound to occur. All Orders will be taken in strict rotation.
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The growing popularity of Schofields Shoe Shop has made it necessary to enlarge it to double its former size. Now you will find it easy to view the large and interesting stock and ample room to try-on in privacy and comfort.
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Mrs. Roosevelt Quoted In Equal Rights Tilt

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 16—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the first member of her distinguished family actually and overtly to intervene, even by absence, in this Convention. While her husband pointedly refrained—so far as is known—from any message to the Convention, which would have been very much interested to receive it, Mrs. Roosevelt presented through her close friend, former Congresswoman Nan Wood Honeyman of Oregon, an urgent appeal against the equal rights amendment.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in a very rare if not unprecedented case of a Presidential family intervention "on the record" in platform drafting, said: "I feel about the equal rights amendment just as I have always felt, namely, that until women are unionized to a greater extent than they are at present, an equal rights amendment will work greater hardship on the industrial group which is, after all, the largest group of wage-earning women.

"Therefore, at the present time, for us as a party interested in the well-being and protection of the workers, to put into our platform an equal rights amendment would be a grave mistake, and in this I think all the leaders of the workers would concur."

While waiting for a new rule which would permit 52 women to join the 52 men on the Resolutions Committee, women lost no time. They appeared before the present very masculine body with a variety of proposed planks desired by women's organizations.

Present Views Concisely

In smart hats and well-tailored frocks, women are pledging for liberal labor legislation, revision of the Social Security Law, extension of the merit system in government, scientific tariff making, and for the right of married women to hold jobs. Businesslike in their approach, the women who step before Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and his fellow committee members have made their appeals pointed and brief. Leaving to the men flights of oratory and long economic discussions, they have almost leaned over backwards in their effort to be concise.

The 14-point platform drawn up by the 18 members of the women's advisory committee was offered to the resolutions group by Mrs. Dorothy McAllister, Director of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, with a minimum of comment.

Mimeographed copies of the platform were presented committee members and Mrs. McAllister did not, therefore, find it necessary to read the whole document. Miss Josephine Roche, chairman of the Committee for Co-ordination of Health and Welfare Activities for the Federal Government, presented that part of the proposed platform which indorses in its fundamentals the Wagner health bill, not, however, mentioning the bill by name.

Mrs. Mary T. Norton, Chairman of the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives, made a brief statement in behalf of a plank in the platform which would guarantee the right of married women to hold jobs. "I'm one of those married women," she said as she retreated to the corridor.

Miss Perkins Silent

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, sitting inconspicuously among the members of the audience in the crowded little room in which committee meetings were held, was invited to speak, but declined, murmuring something about not wanting to take time unnecessarily.

Advocates of the equal rights amendment, upon which the Advisory Committee has frowned, sent a man to speak in behalf of this feminist plank. He was George Gordon Battle, a constitutional lawyer from New York City, who said he represented the National Woman's Party and 16 other women's organizations.

Mr. Battle cited cases of discrimination against women in state laws, declared they should be wiped out by a constitutional amendment guaranteeing women equal rights, and urged that the people be allowed to vote on a constitutional amendment.

He was answered by Mrs. Honeyman of Portland, Ore., now running for Congress there. Mrs. Honeyman read letters from Miss Rose Schneiderman, President of the National Women's Trade Union League, and the famous one from Mrs. Roosevelt, opposing the equal rights amendment on the ground that it would work a hardship on industrial women now protected by social legislation. On Saturday, before the opening of the convention, Mrs. Quincy Wright, representing the National League of Women Voters, had also spoken against the equal rights amendment.

Two Major Planks

"A blanket statement in the so-called equal rights amendment will accomplish nothing," she said, "but will throw the whole legislative situation regarding women into a state of confusion."

Most important to the League of Women Voters, however, are the two planks which it is striving to get nailed to the Democratic convention platform. These planks, in slightly modified form, were adopted by the Republicans. One is an appeal for a tariff policy "based on scientific research and carried out by the Executive Department." The other is a call for abolition of the spoils system and establishment of the merit system throughout the public service, Federal, state and local.

Mrs. Wright, who is the wife of Quincy Wright, expert on international law, and is herself a specialist in international relations and United States foreign policy, spoke for the two planks at a breakfast of the League attended by about 600 women Monday morning.

"Both of these planks," she said, "have had their importance increased by the catastrophic events in other parts of the world. With a gigantic program of national defense on the way, it is imperative that these large sums be handled by competent people. In the case of international trade, it is imperative that we retain the mechanism which makes it possible for the Executive to negotiate trade agreements whenever an opportunity arises."

Some of Those in Front Camera Range at Chicago

© Underwood

Harry Hopkins

He talked for five minutes today with President Roosevelt over the telephone. Reporters learned little from the report given them. A White House secretary said he heard "loud laughter" during the conversation.

Wide World

Frank C. Walker

The former Treasurer of the Democratic Party and one-time Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, is looked upon by delegates as a special Presidential "friend" at the Convention.

Wide World

Democratic Women From Afar at Conclave

National Committeewomen from the 48 States and all Territories were entertained at a special party by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Conkey, Official Hostess for the Convention. Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who made an unexpected appearance at the party, watches Mrs. Conkey cut the cake.

Mrs. Quincy Wright

Expert on international law advocates platform planks on "research" tariff and providing for abolition of the spoils system.

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Nan Wood Honeyman

The former Congresswoman from Oregon presented a plea against an equal rights amendment from her friend, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Convention Forces in Action

Continued from Page 1

mote it definitely enters their present chancy calculations. And so the only wise thing to do in Chicago is to wait.

A stirring challenge to democracy suddenly burst through the artificialities and uncertainties of the harassed delegates in behalf of the institutions which Americans hold dear at a time of challenge by "a cruel, savage, ruthless despotism."

Amidst the trivialities which for the most part have featured the preliminary days of the Convention as it goes about its slow work of drafting President Roosevelt for an apparent call to a third term contest, the ringing declaration stood out. It was uttered by none other than Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama in the keynote address which was carried last night by radio to the far ends of the Nation and instantly cabled abroad.

Mr. Bankhead's unusual declaration called many delegates back from the unreal world in which they have been living in this artificial political atmosphere, to the grim reality of the present instant. He declared he was voicing "overwhelming American sentiment" in what he said. And as the mighty Stadium audience cheered him he went on.

"Already this juggernaut of physical force and brutal power has laid its blighting hand upon the freedom and sovereignty of eight small and defenseless nations. Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxemburg and now France lie in the agony and ashes of the totalitarian destruction; and only Great Britain alone stands against the hurricane of the blitzkrieg. And now Hitler and Mussolini have sworn her total annihilation. They have furthermore sworn eternal enmity against all so-called decadent democracies, and that includes us.

"Attitude of American People"

"I do not know what attitude this convention may take on that subject, but I know that it is the attitude of the American people that we will resist to the death any compromise of our democratic principles with those malignant disturbers of the peace of the world; that we do not propose to appease those aggressors whose doctrines wage war upon every principle of liberty for a free people that our Declaration of Independence proclaimed and our Federal Constitution preserved."

Mr. Bankhead twitted the Republicans for having taken "eight long days to draw up its foreign affairs plank" which he charged even when completed "means nothing, dares nothing, and confusedly faces both ways." Mr Bankhead's speech and events in the Resolutions Committee today made it evident that Mr. Roosevelt's recent declaration against sending Americans abroad to fight in foreign wars would be taken up and amplified by the Convention But his utterance also indicated the prospect of a strong plank defending the democracies against totalitarian states.

Apart from last night's speech and the forthcoming address tonight by the Permanent Chairman, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Senate majority leader, major events of the Convention were a continuation of the behind-the-scenes pull and haul between Roosevelt partisans and the minority group that opposes the third term "draft." In the absence of greater news these excursions and alarms caused wide interest, but for the most part it was hard to keep delegates' attention in Chicago and away from Washington.

There are some who still think that under certain circumstances Mr. Roosevelt might refuse the call. The vast majority, however, takes his acceptance for granted. and waits impatiently minute by minute for the explosion of excitement that will break out when word actually comes. To the faint ticking of this time-clock of impending events this dullest of all conventions fidgets through another day today, awaiting the "explosion" which did not come.

Mr. Farley, though he may wind up his interest in the New Deal after the present gathering, has nevertheless urged that the Convention choice be made unanimous. It was his forecast also, at one of his daily press conferences, that in this case the unanimous selection would come after the first ballot when the minority candidates would withdraw their names as they did in behalf of Wendell L. Willkie at Philadelphia.

Acclamation Vote Fading

Leaders of the Roosevelt forces have about given up the idea of a nomination by acclamation and hope for the next best thing, which would be something more than 900 votes out of the 1,094 on the first ballot. Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce and liaison man with the White House; Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, and Frank C. Walker, former Democratic National Treasurer, the principal Roosevelt lieutenants, are still rounding up delegates, and attempting to find a device which will give the greatest weight to Mr. Roosevelt's undoubted predominance among the delegates.

Mention of Mr. Roosevelt's name by Mayor Kelly at the start of the Convention brought only a mild response from the half-filled auditorium, and in some quarters the apathy was regarded as significant. More likely, however, it represented the boredom which characterized preliminary formalities of this Convention, which lacks the customary sparkle and spontaneity of such affairs.

The Convention did provide a lively time of it last night, however, as the Massachusetts delegation in a brawling, emotional caucus that came just short of fisticuffs debated whether it would stick to James A. Farley as its presidential candidate, or go over to Mr. Roosevelt.

Charges of bad faith were made against Mr. Farley by some of the Bay State leaders and it was apparent that he could not count on solid support from one of the few states that has actively backed him. The matter was presented under conditions certain to prove particularly galling to the already irritated Chairman of the National Committee, and it seemed more than ever likely that whether Mr. Roosevelt runs or not, he will find it difficult or impossible to secure the expert services of the adept Mr. Farley. Mr. Farley, incidentally, made only one brief reference to President Roosevelt in his speech last night introducing Keynoter Bankhead, and also included what might be considered a veiled warning in declaring:

"A united Democracy with such a record as we have made in the past eight years can only be defeated by itself."

The charge against Mr. Farley in the Massachusetts delegation is that he received their support on the understanding that he would back some candidate favored by the President, but never as a weapon against Mr. Roosevelt himself. The veteran politician, Dan Coakley, and William H. Burke, Jr., substantiated each other's testimony that it was under this understanding that support was pledged. Mr. Coakley revealed that he had gone to New York recently and demanded that Mr. Farley release him from his pledge to the Farley ticket on which he was elected. Said Mr. Coakley of this meeting, "Jim's sore and he's mad, and he's allowing himself to be a candidate though he hasn't a hope of being President."

Clement A. Norton, another delegate, put the matter pithily in demanding, "What kind of a fix is this with Jim Farley running against his own boss?"

Some Defend Mr. Farley

Other Massachusetts delegates defended Mr. Farley and it looked for a while as though matters would come to a physical clash, but mild-mannered Maurice J. Tobin, youthful Mayor of Boston, brought momentary peace by declaring that both Mr. Farley and Mr. Roosevelt were great and good men, and that he felt sure all differences would be settled between them by next Thursday, when the balloting starts. And so the 34 delegates and dozens of alterates who are pledged to Mr. Farley, adjourned till tomorrow night, and postponed the burning issue.

It showed, however, that there is little mood here to buck the third term trend. It was potentially important also in adding new humiliations to Mr. Farley, who feels himself slighted in the past two years by New Deal leadership, and who would like a little specific recognition at the present time. More than ever it looks as though he would quit both the Cabinet and the National Chairmanship and turn the latter job over to less expert hands in the fight against Wendell L. Willkie.

Mr. Bankhead's keynote speech defending the New Deal last night was quieter than was expected. There was less boasting than in the equivalent address on the Republican side, and on the whole the Republicans were let off lightly as such bursts of oratory usually go. in fact, Mr. Bankhead urged both parties to so conduct the election as best to preserve "unity and solidarity of purpose," in this time of world crisis and he set the tone for his own party by a calm discussion.

Mr. Roosevelt's eight years in office were painted in glowing colors. Mr. Willkie was not mentioned by name, but the audience understood what was meant when the speaker attacked "ruthless and unconscionable holding companies," the "collapse of the Insull utility empire," and declared that by setting up the Tennessee Valley authority, Mr. Willkie's old competitor, a yardstick was created to control "excessive power and light rates," and that it had been "largely instrumental in forcing the reduction of charges to consumers in the United States of $500,000,000."

Sets Serious, Earnest Tone

Mr. Bankhead had fun with the Republican platform and promised that the Democrats would do better. To the farmers he recalled that the Republicans in the House voted against farm parity payments, but neglected to state that Mr. Roosevelt himself had vainly tried to get Congress to provide taxes to pay the expenses for such payments.

Mr. Bankhead also recalled that Republicans voted against amendments to the neutrality law prohibiting shipments in American vessels of cargoes into waters of belligerent nations. Had this amendment no been passed, he asserted, the United States might long since have been dragged into war, as it was in 1917. Democrats were the party of peace, he urged; Democrats under Mr. Roosevelt had led in naval preparedness, contrasted to the ship-scrapping years under Republican administrations.

Mr. Bankhead did not end with the florid partisan peroration which is almost taken for granted in such addresses. On the contrary he again took cognizance at the end of the dangers threatening democracies. In earnest tones he called for a national "spiritual rededication" as a key note, and as a foretaste of Mr. Roosevelt's probable own tone in meeting attacks of Mr. Willkie, it was highly significant.

Lewis Goes Home; Makes No Pledges

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—After spending two days listening to Democratic politicians talk platforms and a third term, John L. Lewis returned to Washington today without having hopped on anybody's bandwagon or started one of his own along the third party road.

The broad-shouldered Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, whose union treasuries contributed $500,000 to help re-elect President Roosevelt in 1936, left the City with his future political plans concealed.

Axis Swings Workmen From Italy to Germany

ROME, July 16 (AP)—The Italian radio announced last night that 20,000 industrial workers will leave shortly to work in Germany's plants by agreement between the Axis partners. The first train, carrying 716 Italian workers, is scheduled to reach the Bavarian town of Rosenheim July 17.

Farley Calls On Party For Unity in 1940

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—James A. Farley told the Democratic Convention last night that "the whole issue" of this year's elections is a choice between a Republican Party "unable to cope with" the problems of the 20th century "and a Democratic Party which has made this country "the last stronghold of genuine democracy."

The Democratic National Chairman warned, however, against "overconfidence," declaring that "unless we give the country a ticket and a platform that will satisfy the majority, we have no certainty of victory."

Further, he said that a triumph at the polls in November could be achieved only if those present "will give our successors and the new national party organization the same support that was accorded to the National Committees in 1932 and 1936."

To many of his hearers the latter remark had a valedictory ring. Wide credence has been accorded reports that when the Convention ends late this week. Mr. Farley will announce his resignation from the National Chairmanship.

"Genial Jim" addressed the convention before handing over the gavel to Speaker William B. Bankhead, Temporary Chairman.

Papal Envoys Ousted

VATICAN CITY, July 16 (AP)—A Vatican news service said today the Holy See had learned with regret that the German Government had refused to allow Papal diplomatic envoys in Holland and Belgium to remain there in their religious capacities as Apostolic Delegates after other diplomats were ordered out.

Patient Builders of Platform Study Many Suggested Planks

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 16—A foreign affairs plank not very different from the Republican declaration at Philadelphia in degree of ambiguity seemed to be shaping here today as a drafting subcommittee sat up all night and supporters of the Administration foreign policy fought with extreme isolationists within the Party.

In an effort to "appease" the President's bitter-end opponents in the Senate, nearly all these isolationists were included on the drafting subcommittee, while Senator Claude A. Pepper of Florida, outstanding defender of Roosevelt-Hull policies, was excluded. These isolationists were threatening to carry the fight to the convention floor if a White House draft is pressed which goes no farther isolationward than the President's message to Congress pledging against an American expeditionary force. Senator Pepper, for his part, feared that the Administration's foreign policy—keystone of its position in recent months—would fare ill at the hands of the subcommittee and emerge in extreme anti-Roosevelt form.

Compromise Seen

Under the circumstances, it seemed clear enough that neither a strong defense of Roosevelt-Hull foreign principles nor a bitter attack thereon would come out in the final draft, but a form of words acceptable to the two extremes within the party, and that means ambiguity. Such isolationists as Senators Walsh, Wheeler, and McCarran are prominent on the drafting group.

Since foreign policy is the present focal point of the Administration, the platform gives Mr. Roosevelt's opponents a chance to score telling points against him. But the net effect is likely to be negative, with the public having to judge between Republicans and Democrats on the basis of their impressions of candidates, likely policies, rather than the words of the platform.

In a crowded and bit too humid hotel committee room three miles from the sound of Chairman Farley's gavel as he opened the first session of the Democratic Convention here yesterday noon, stray delegates found the members of the important Resolutions Committee still in session, mopping their brows, but very, very patiently hearing the last of some 110 witnesses who had ideas they thought should go into the party platform.

The whole party convention system is of course an example of democracy in action, but here in this committee it seemed to be epitomized. For here is a quick look at a direct contact between the people—the rank and file—and the official platform makers.

Maybe the platform—and this goes of course for both parties—is roughly outlined in most of its essentials by party leaders in advance and more or less independent of the convention but ideas do seep through into the inner councils from these public hearings.

The platform makers are influenced and not infrequently edified, by the folks who come, expressing not only their own views but those of—in their own words at least—millions of citizens and voters.

Three-Day Procession

For three days these witnesses, men and women, young and old, executives, legislators, workers, farmers, and plain citizens, paraded before the Committee. Mild-voiced Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York called them out, one by one, to stand up and tell their stories. Or rather he gave them the choice of sitting or standing. None sat. It's easier to talk standing. Sitting down one always feels as if at any moment someone else is going to break in and make his own speech.

Something less than half of the witnesses were women. And it was a fact, noted by more than one, that the women showed more consideration for the Committee and the rest of the witnesses than the men. They had their say, concisely, briefly and sat down. Some seemed almost breathless—as much as to say "I know I'm imposing on you kind gentlemen. I won't take but a tiny minute of your time." If that doesn't gibe with some commonly accepted notions, it may be because the women, being, after ever 20 years, still in the midst of a fight for really effective recognition in politics, are earnestly grateful for the recognition they do get.

Several of the women witnesses—and several, it must be said in all fairness, of the men, too—won the hearts of the committeemen by announcing that they would merely present their arguments in printed form for the record.

Influential Groups Represented

The witnesses represented such large and influential groups as the American Federation of Labor, which presented precisely the same plank it did at Philadelphia, and the American Association of Manufacturers, which did likewise. There were representatives of the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, war veterans, youth organizations. Dr. Francis E. Townsend himself presented the case of the Townsend pension movement.

Incidentially William Green, President of the A. F. of L., who read its platform suggestion, added in his own words something he didn't mention at Philadelphia, to the effect that he still considered Mr. Roosevelt labor's "best friend," this in spite of some pointedly critical remarks about the New Deal in the past.

Only a few of the witnesses admitted that they spoke but for themselves. One of these was an Ohio "dirt farmer" who in a simple, straightforward way told the Committee, to the amused embarrassment of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, sitting near by as an observer, that the only trouble with the farmer today "is the A. A. A."

One witness along toward the last said he had kept a close count and figured that the preceding witnesses represented something like 80 per cent of the people of the country.

"In all modesty," he said in a facetious but none the less pointed manner," I am here representing the rest of them."

Wide Range of Subjects

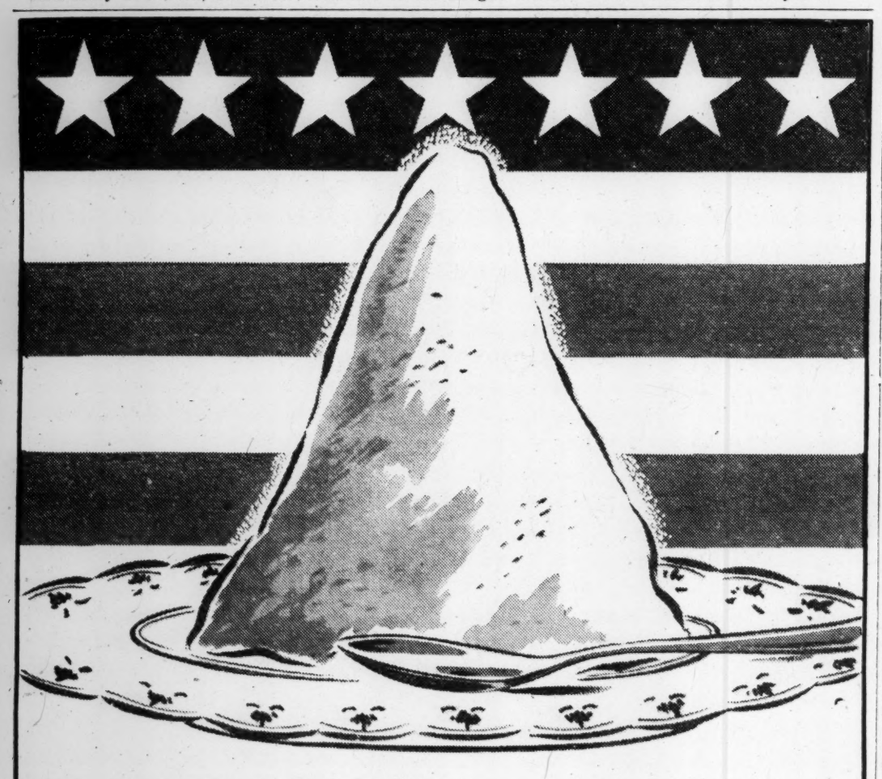
The subjects which these good people brought before the Committee ranged from the all-important foreign affairs plank to real estate tax relief for the mothers of America. One college youth argued against compulsory military training. An insurance salesman appealed for a more sympathetic attitude toward his business. Occasionally a witness would get a bit off the subject. And occasionally the Committee didn't mind. Once was when a mother, pleading for national leaders who will keep us out of war, told in a homely but vigorous and altogether captivating way how, when she had taught a country school, she was paid $2 extra if she could keep order, "And" she shouted, "I kept order."

The other was when Representative John E. Rankin, Mississippi head of an anti-power bloc in the House, touched off an early Democratic firecracker in the campaign against the Republican nominee, Wendell L. Willkie. It was Mr. Willkie's connection with the utility business, as would be expected, that Mr. Rankin didn't like. But he and the rest of the Committee picked up this issue with such obvious relish that it looked as if they were grateful to Mr. Willkie for providing such a juicy campaign morsel to chew on. Matters of little or no platform significance brought applause—almost cheers—from the committeemen.

Rochester Producers Get $1.61 for June Milk

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15 (AP)—Milk producers serving the Rochester marketing area will receive $1.61 per hundredweight for June milk, a drop of 10 cents from the May figure.

Laurance L. Clough, Milk Control Administrator for the area, said most producers, however, would receive $1.79 because of the addition of 20 cents a hundred for direct deliveries and the deduction of two cents for administration.



100% American

Ice cream was originated in the United States. Many remember when it was a treat reserved for the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas—and an occasional summer Sunday when company came. Others remember freezing the home supply down cellar, where, as the freezing progressed, the freezer got cantankerous and walked all over the floor as its crank was turned, despite efforts to hold it in one spot.

Those days—with their glorious licking of the paddle by the one who packed in the chopped ice and salt and turned the crank—went out with the kerosene lamp. Today ice cream is produced in clean, modern plants. It awaits us in many stores—and in many forms and flavors.

Ice cream is good. You and your family should enjoy it frequently. Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are awaiting your order to supply it.

ICE CREAM IS REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS—ENJOY IT OFTEN

New Aircraft Plant in South

Tennessee National Guard Photo

Stinson Factory in Nashville, Tenn.

Line of the "105" sport models in various stages of manufacture at what is probably the largest airplane factory in the South

Output of Commercial Planes Speeds Up

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In step with the President's request that aircraft plants locate, so far as possible, in the interior of the United States as a defense protection, the Stinson Aircraft Division of Aviation Manufacturing Corporation is today turning out three commercial planes a day in its new $1,000,000 factory in Nashville, Tenn.

Lest this daily production should seem small to the layman, it should be remembered that private plane manufacture has not until recently ever approached the output of the larger military and commercial transport plane builders. The Nashville plant turns out the popular three-place "105" model and the five-passenger "Reliant" cabin plane and marks the beginnings of manufacturing methods leading up to straight line production.

The new plant, which adjoins the Municipal Airport, has facilities readying at the moment which will, however, permit it to go soon into the production of large numbers of a new observation plane for the United States Army Air Corps. The factory has been designed also with an eye to future expansion and the production of even larger planes.

The first and probably the largest aircraft plant in the South, Stinson completed its removal to Nashville in less than six months from its former location in Wayne, Mich. The new air-cooled, glass-enclosed plant designed for an easy flow of production and optimum of working conditions, is in sharp contrast to the dingy second story loft in downtown Detroit where Eddie Stinson, the well-known flier, built his initial plane in 1926.

American diesel aircraft engine designs have emerged once again into prominence.

Diesel Plans Emerge

American diesel aircraft engine designs have emerged once again into prominence.

Word comes of successful experiments with a new oxygen boosting method of increasing the power of diesel engines during plane takeoffs by Prof. Paul H. Schweitzer of Pennsylvania State College.

By feeding liquid oxygen, which expands rapidly, into the air intake system of a diesel engine, Professor Schweitzer was able to increase the power output 55 per cent during the few minutes required for takeoff without imposing undue strain or causing power "knocks" in the engine, according to the Associated Press.

Professor Schweitzer claimed that diesels using oxygen boosting could be made one third smaller, since airplanes require about one third more power during takeoff periods. Reducing the weight of diesels, whose weight for each horsepower has generally handicapped their use in planes, would correspondingly increase the useful or pay load of a plane, Professor Schweitzer claimed.

Arrangements have been made for the Buda Company, an outstanding manufacturer of diesel engines, to manufacture the Guiberson aircraft radial diesel engine, a design which has been developed by a Texas group during the past decade. The latter company, which also manufactures a diesel tank engine, began its aircraft diesel experiments about the time of the Packard diesel, according to Aviation magazine. A flood of tank engine orders now in hand and anticipated made the arrangement by Guiberson with Buda the most satisfactory manufacturing method.

The Guiberson diesel, a nine-cylinder engine developing 310 horsepower, was first seen in May in a Stinson plane which flew from Dallas to Washington, D. C., in a test flight. The 1,500-mile journey was completed in 10½ hours flying time, the diesel consuming 13 gallons of fuel oil each hour costing five cents a gallon.

News in Aviation

Buda, Aviation pointed out, can manufacture both aircraft and tank engines on the same production line, turning to one or the other type when orders slacken.

Some of the aircraft diesels are, in fact, expected off the line in a few weeks, it was disclosed. Guiberson is also planning the production of seven and five-cylinder engines of 235 and 170 horsepower which are expected to appeal to builders of training planes and flying school operators, who will gain excellent experience in flying and servicing this type of power plant.

Summer Feeding and Cultivating

"The test of good gardening comes in July and August," an English gardener in charge of a large estate once remarked to me. And isn't it true that we are often enthusiastic garden workers in the spring, but that when the hot weather comes we are inclined to let our flowers and vegetables shift for themselves, except perhaps for a little watering?

First of all, there is the matter of continued cultivation. If the weeds have been carefully eliminated until now, they are not a big problem. But we must not give in to any tendency to let up on using the cultivator, hoe, and rake. There is one safe, general rule to use in this respect. After each shower or rain when the top soil forms a crust, it should be loosened and the soil made soft and friable. This is what the books call a "dust mulch." Maintaining this "mulch" continuously all season accomplishes two main purposes. It prevents moisture evaporation, and it eliminates any weeds which start.

Fundamentally, beautiful blooms and good vegetables are the result of available food. Each plant has innumerable, tiny feeding rootlets. The food is taken in by these. But, and this is the vital point, all this food must be in soluble form. It makes no difference how much you feed the garden plot, or how much fertilizer one uses on the lawn, it is of no value to plants unless there is sufficient moisture to turn it into a soluble condition.

Summer cultivation is one answer to this problem. Thorough cultivation keeps a protecting blanket over the top of the soil which prevents moisture evaporating, thus keeping it in the soil available for root use.

Fine-Toothed Rake

Every garden needs a fine-toother rake. If the weeds are under control, a raking after a rain, breaks up the crust and leaves the earth in good condition. The writer made a rake of a head of wood, 10 inches long, 2 inches wide, and an inch deep. Through this he drove four-inch finishing nails, a half inch apart. This gives a fine-toothed rake that works very efficiently in well cultivated soil. The teeth are fine enough to take out all small weeds.

A second matter that frequently shows up in mid-summer is that plants have been left too close to one another. During May and June, the two most exuberant growing months, plants thrive. But when hot weather comes, they seem to slow up. The blooms in July and August may be disappointing in size. Often the answer is that plants have been left in too close proximity to one another so the feeding roots intermingle. There simply isn't food and moisture enough for both. There is only one solution to this problem! One must take courage in hand and see to it that there is ample space around each plant.

Third, in mid-summer it frequently pays to give the flowers an extra feeding of a general fertilizer such as 5-8-7, or 4-8-8. In the perennial border, spread a cupful around each well-established plant, and a half cupful around the younger ones. In the annual flower garden, do the same thing, and work it into the soil with the rake or hoe. This extra "lift" will mean a more beautiful flower.

A good summer practice is to use a mulch of peat moss. In the United States we are just beginning to realize the value of this product. Mulches have been part of regular garden practice in the Old World for a long time. The mulch keeps moisture in the soil, prevents weed growth, and as it decays it will work readily into the soil and form the humus that is essential for a good soil.

The use of water is a summer problem, also. Its main points were discussed in this column last Tuesday.

Late-Planted Annuals

If you never have tried some late-planted annuals, do so this year.

Last season in mid-July we tried some of the dwarf zinnias, some nasturtiums, and mixed-colored bachelor's buttons or centaurea. If the frost holds off a reasonable length of time, these plants will be producing beautiful blooms in late September when the other annuals are going by.

If you are experimental-minded, try using liquid manure on a few plants. This is not unpleasant or objectionable to handle at all. One can buy dried poultry droppings, sheep manure, or cow manure. The procedure is as follows: In a two-gallon pail put about three quarts of the dried manure and fill the pail with water. It should stand for at least 24 hours. Stir the mixture several times with a paddle. When the soil is moderately moist after a rain or a hosing, use varying amounts on specified experimental plants. From one to two quarts on well-established clumps seems to work well. The veronicas, spicata, and longifolia subsessilis seemed especially to thrive on this diet. The perennial phlox and giant zinnias also were noticeably better when this mixture was used. After the liquid is used, the remaining mass should be spread and worked into the soil around the plants.

Haydn S. Pearson

A Tuesday Feature

Nazi Group Under Arrest In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 16 (AP)—Reliable reports from Apostoles, in the northern Argentine territory of Formosa, said today that 25 German residents had been arrested, of whom eight still were in custody, in raids aimed at possible "fifth columnists."

The national gendarmerie, raiding homes and Nazi meeting places, seized stores of arms and ammunition and propaganda pamphlets, these reports said.

Some of the pamphlets were described as telling of German victories in Europe and alluding to what might befall any country daring to oppose the Nazis. The investigation is continuing, it was reported. The government has made no comment.

Argentina has banned "alien groups whose aims are contrary to the republican and democratic principles of the country."

In April, 1939, Buenos Aires police announced they had raided four "nests of Nazi infiltration" in the capital.

The raids followed publication of charges that Germany planned to colonize or annex Patagonia, southern territory of Argentina.

Dr. Alberto Grassi, head of a committee seeking elevation of Patagonia to provincial status, testified during a subsequent investigation that Nazi agents offered arms and money to organize a revolution in Patagonia.

Alfred Mueller, Argentine Nazi leader, who was arrested during the inquiry, later was acquitted of conspiring against Argentine independence.

Chile Makes Raids

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 16 (AP)—Chile took strong measures today against alleged subversive elements, directing raids on headquarters of the Nationalist and the Popular Socialist (Nazi) political parties and dissolving organizations "all apparently political" formed by "Rightist,"

Two morning newspapers also were suspended.

Minister of the Interior Humberto Alvarez announced that police had seized documents revealing "activities against the public order" in raids on the Nationalist and Popular Socialist headquarters.

He reported that "Rightists" and members of the Popular Socialist vanguard movements, formerly known as the Nacista (Nazi) Party which attempted a putsch in 1938, had provoked street disorders.

Fort Knox Heads U. S. Mechanization

FORT KNOX, Ky., July 16 (AP)—Fort Knox, for several years home of the only cavalry-on-wheels in the United States, became headquarters yesterday for all the mechanized forces of the United States Army, with Brig.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Post Commander, in charge of all of Uncle Sam's motorized units.

At the same time General Chaffee announced that the mechanization would be divorced from the Fort command "so the mechanized units will be free to move, and the improvements and other activities at the Fort can go on meanwhile in an orderly way."

He said he expected to recommend the appointment of Lieut.-Col. J. J. Bethurun Williams of the 21st Field Artillery, stationed here, as Fort Commander, subject to approval of the Fifth Corps Area.

Under the new "panzer" setup recently announced, General Chaffee explained, Fort Knox will have complete charge of organization, equipment and training of the mechanized forces.

Fort Knox will be headquarters for the First Armored Corps of the Army. The First armored division will be stationed here. The Second armored division is at Fort Benning, Ga.

Radio Listeners' Attitude Tolerant

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

American radio listeners, to paraphrase the Voltairean maxim, may disagree with a lot of entertainment that is radiocast but they defend the right of those listeners who like it to hear it.

These conclusions have been deduced from a recent radio audience survey conducted in Iowa by Prof. H. B. Summers, a well-known public opinion analyzer of Kansas State College. An outstanding fact of the survey showed, for instance, that while only 25 per cent of listeners said that they agreed with the opinions expressed by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, a majority—a bare 50.5 per cent, to be sure—believed, nevertheless, that he is entitled to express his views on the air.

Professor Summers has conducted frequent audience studies in the Middle West in recent years but his latest is the only one in which the "tolerance" quotient of American dialers has been surveyed. In addition, Professor Summers's survey, which he divided into 16 various classifications, showed that listener habits may change in the course of a year even in the most highly favored brackets.

News programs, for instance, have led in public preference for this and several years past, yet the amount of listening to news during the period of the survey—April 1, 1939 to April 1, 1940—declined. This year 11 per cent of all listeners preferred news programs above all others, as compared with the figure of 79.8 per cent of 1939. Paralleling this trend, the survey showed that preference for talks and commentative programs had

Behind the Microphone

slipped to 13 per cent in 1940 as compared with 15 per cent in 1939.

One explanation for this trend, which appears to be most plausible, is the fact that news of recent date has been largely "bad news," since a majority of American listeners are recognized as rooters for the democracies and the fortunes of war have favored the dictator nations.

Another surprise was contained in the analysis of serial dramas, the "perpetual emotion" of the air waves. Though sponsors continue to put them on the air, despite the protests of organized women's groups, yet in 1939 serial drama preference slipped to 35 per cent as compared with 42 per cent favor expressed last year.

Professor Summers' 1940 program preferences, in each classification, were as follows: News, 76.8 per cent; comedians; 64.3 per cent; audience participation (quizzes, forums), 47.6 per cent; popular music, 44.6 per cent; variety shows (minus comedians), 36.5 per cent; serial drama, 35.5 per cent; complete drama, 29.8 per cent; old time music, 25.9 per cent; religious music, 23.1 per cent; sports, 22.8 per cent; markets, 17.5 per cent; band music, 15.7 per cent; classical music, 14.5 per cent; talks, comment, 12.9 per cent; talks on farming, 11.5 per cent; and devotional programs, 11 per cent.

Outstanding changes in some of these classifications were the gains recorded by variety shows without comedians which jumped 10 per cent over 1939. Sports programs climbed from 19 per cent in 1939 to 23 per cent preference in 1940, while popular music made a nice gain of 5 per cent.

Conventions' Cost

The Republican National convention in Philadelphia several weeks ago cost the national radio networks about $364,700, it was learned according to recent figures made available by them. About $300,000 of this represented rebates for time and talent displaced by the convention radiocasts. The Democratic convention, now being held in Chicago, will probably cost as much.

While coverage of the political conventions represents big losses, these are expected to be more than offset by the increased revenue to be derived from the sale of time for campaign talks. It is expected that nearly $1,500,000 may be spent for the coming campaign, as compared with $1,000,000 in 1936, on account of the elaborate plans already being laid by the radio chieftains of the political parties

Britain Impartial On Roosevelt-Willkie

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—The British radio in a German language radiocast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System have said it scarcely made any difference to Great Britain's war efforts whether President Roosevelt or Wendell Willkie was elected this fall and: "It is by no means impossible Willkie would go even further than Roosevelt in this respect."

The announcer also predicted "should any other Democrat than Roosevelt be nominated, one assumes that the Republican nominee Willkie will be elected."

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The Home Forum

Long Nooning

I CAN'T REMEMBER that this month of July has ever been done full justice—and I'm writing now of that best of months, the July of New England. There is a distinctive flavor about it that sets it off from the rest of the year. Until now the year has run briskly, and even June has in it a reminiscent touch of early spring; with August the stream quickens again, bringing a premonition of fall. But in July there comes a pause. It is a month of ripening, with a slower pace to its long, somnolent days. The year floods, and pauses.

But just whence July gets that flavor, I cannot tell. It is in part the present; I suspect that it is in part a distillation of memory. Perhaps it comes from lingering memories of school days, of the settling, at this time, to the long freedom from books and desks. How endless that stretch seemed, looking ahead! The July days, then, were long, perfumed reaches of sun, of the milk-warm pond and the sandy coves, of water-puckered fingers and red shoulders and back. I think that these memories have something to do with it. Or that special flavor may spring from an even deeper memory—from the year's pattern itself, the pattern in which July comes as a breathing space in the tilling of the soil. Planting is done; cultivating is in hand; the year's growth passes from promise toward fulfillment. That may be it. But, from whatever cause, that special flavor of July is there, a tang somewhere between the ripe tartness of strawberries, remembered, and the smooth melting richness of melons, still to come.

* * *

A drowsy month, this July, here in Jaalam, in New England. Even the east wind loses something of its sharpness, and our streams run slow and somnolently. Now New England remembers that it once traded with the West Indies; it recalls the shimmer of heat over white houses, and palms fumbling in the viewless winds; and, somewhat guiltily and with one eye open, New England takes siesta. Not exactly that, perhaps, but a long nooning, a perching on sawhorses and upturned bushel boxes in the maple-shaded barnyard. Chores are light, this warm weather. The long morning's work is done; the barns and tie-ups are empty and, under the diminished shadow of every pasture elm, the cattle cluster; the corn is cultivated, and the long rows rustle and shimmer in the sun. Stubble fields are golden under the drifting cloud shadows, and the barn mows are full. So now, in this July nooning of the year, New England sits half drowsing in the shade, eyes puckered against the sun over the full fields. Over the fields, from the pond where the blue blossoms of pickerel weed ring the shallows, there are boys' voices calling, overloud and clear through the sun-cleansed air. Even the sound of their splashing comes through the quietness.

* * *

And to sit quietly, savoring to the full this July ripening, is to remember other Julys. Beyond the barnyard, the lawn under the apple trees, the lawn where late the mock orange bushes showered their white snow, is the training ground of absurdly solemn young robins. In their speckled vests, they hop gravely about in the sun and shadow; they cock their heads wisely over worm holes and have quite the air of robins-of-the-world until one notes the fuzzy ruff of down still about their necks. From the apple tree the catbirds mock them with derisive laughter. For the robins, in their callow solemnity, know only this July. And so New England, meditating in this warm July nooning, feels a flicker of amusement for those who know this only as vacation land. There is an air of wide-eyed gravity, of solemn exploration about them, but they too know only this July. But New England remembers others as well.

* * *

It remembers the beginning of all this, back yonder in horse and buggy days. Then New England discovered itself. For on July days, when the hay was in, all the sandy New England roads were dotted with carryalls and families taking sedate airings. You heard the plod of hoofs, the creak of harness; Mother and the girls sat behind, Father and Uncle Joe shared the driver's seat, and the boys piled in anywhere. The dust trailed, the slow vistas of pond and meadow, fields and trim orchards drew past, the workaday horizon broadened. July, then, was a time of visiting, of exploration. And New England came home, always, sedately pleased. A pretty good land, when you came right down to it.

And, in trolley car days, the horizon widened again. New England recalls the open cars, the clean, cool rush of sunny air, the long pauses on sidings, waiting for the down car. With a handful of nickels, in those days, one reached places as remote as Samarcand. One saw Plymouth, and Salem, and with an early start even Newport and Portland were within reach. There was an adventurous flavor about hard-boiled eggs and ham sandwiches eaten miles from home; the very air smelled differently. And New England eyed Town Halls and school buildings and came home to look at its own Jaalam with a new respect for the familiar. Those were good days, in those distant Julys. New England wore its bright-banded straw hat cocked with something of a swagger. Why, there couldn't be anything better than this!

So now, to see these fledgling visitors about our green spreads brings out, in us New Englanders, that catbird streak that lies under our soberly demure outward show. All this we knew before. We remember it even when bicycles were the rage. Of course, it's good.

* * *

But one thing is most typical of July, and that is the Square on warm July evenings. July, in New England, is sun on the long beaches, and the land wind and the sea breeze blowing hot and cool; it means gutters running, and the sharp released scent of grass after thunderheads have drawn their white nets of rain seaward; it means fireflies flickering in the dusk, and moths fluttering against the screens, strangers wandering in from the immensities of space beyond the lamplit circle. And it means that, like the moths, our Jaalam folks drift, of July evenings, toward the Square. Cars drift through, radios tinkling; the screen doors of the two ice-cream parlors are never still. The awning over the Market, lowered against the afternoon sun, is still down; and, on the steps, in the luminous shadow, perch white-clad groups talking idly, laughing. The late ball game at the old Training Field is long since over; still they linger. The talk is of the ninth inning, of politics, of remote speculation of Europe—common talk, homely talk. But under it runs a steady, a deep note that makes one linger to enjoy it. There is the scent of popcorn, a drift of cool, pine-scented air from the hills, a warmer note from the hayfields. One is content, as the town clock drops its slow tale of the passing hours into this warm pool.

I wonder why this seems most typical, most significant? Perhaps because it is not New England's alone; this might be a July night in Kansas, in Pennsylvania. It could happen nowhere but in America.

DANIEL CHASE

The Gift

Flying and flying, straight and strong and far,
Bound for a point defined on certain wing,
Knowing so confidently where you are,
Going so gladly when and where you will,—
O south-bound swallow, flying through the still
Sweet upper reaches of this night in spring,
Soon are you gone beyond all sight and sound.
But here behind with me remains a part,
A breath of you, a something that you brought
And, having plenty, left to lift my heart.
In you three treasures long and vainly sought,
Assurance, freedom, gladness have I found.

ELIZABETH C. ADAMS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Marc Vaux, Paris

"PAYSAGE DU MARAIS POITEVIN": *An Oil Painting by Georges Klein*

GEORGES KLEIN, born in 1901, is one of the most prolific of contemporary French painters. To Bourdelle, the sculptor, he considers that he owes his career as an artist, for it was Bourdelle who urged and insisted that he should devote his life to art and who made that devotion possible by giving him orders for drawings, which made financial provision for the necessities of life and left Klein free to follow his ideals at the same time that he earned his living.

From the time, then, that he finished secondary school, Klein has given himself to painting—he has never tried sculpture—and painting in oils only. Another thing is worthy of note; he is self-taught, learning while he worked at the orders from Bourdelle. At no time has he attended an art school or belonged to any group.

The painter who has influenced him most, and with whom he first came in contact, was Lautreuil, an artist who was unknown and unrecognized during his lifetime. He painted from life and Klein does the same. This fact, he thinks, with his lack of formal art training, has made for an individuality and freshness that he would not otherwise have had. No teacher has formed his way of looking at things. Travel, he is convinced, plays an important role in an artist's life. New scenes, new faces, the unaccustomed, stimulate and tend to keep conceptions and ideas from following known paths and grooves. Hence he has traveled widely.

He paints both landscapes and people, and has painted many portraits, especially of children. Racial types interest him immensely, but in his portrayal of these it is his endeavor to indicate a personality and not just a member of a group.

In one respect he thinks modern painters have excelled the masters of the past. That is in the field of landscape painting. Modern landscapists have discovered things unknown and undreamed of by their predecessors.

It is his belief that an artist should devote himself wholly to his work, never divide his time between art and another calling. Otherwise he will never do his best work.

Smell the Pawpaw

THE FIRST LIGHT FROST of the year has mellowed up the pawpaws. This week a few pawpaws came to town, but not many; for with the narrow fringe of timber about the Kansas streams the pawpaw is becoming rarer and rarer. The Indian, the coyote, the mover's wagon, the saloon, the hoop snake, and the gambler have left Kansas; and the pawpaw, which is a fruit of the wilderness, is only standing on the order of its going. In another decade, the pawpaw will join the "innumerable caravan." The pawpaw links the civilized man of Kansas to his neolithic forebears. Men ate pawpaws before they built fires, before they polished their weapons of war and defense. Therefore the pawpaw takes us back into the days that were.

Smell a pawpaw—hold it to your nose and take a long deep breath. You inhale the woods and the deep tangles and soft earth of the deep ravine; there comes back the picture of still green water, and cool, sunny days, of the turtle on the log, of the water-snake curls of the tree over the slough; smell the pawpaw and you feel your youth come whisking out of the past; youth and play and the secret places of the wood. What a world of memories comes out of the pawpaw as you hold it to your face— . . . memories of silent oars dipping into quiet waters, memories of wild grapes and festoons of overhanging vines, and walnuts falling away through the woods, and a glow of foliage touched with autumn splendors.

Smell the pawpaw and enter the woods that have gone, smell the pawpaw and by its magic time vanishes, and for an instant slips back to the day when all the world was young. What a magic talisman it is!—From "Forty Years on Main Street," by WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

The Bible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT THE AGES, men from all walks of life have turned to the Bible for guidance; have searched the Scriptures for enlightenment; have sought from the inspired writings the remedy for human woe; and, when thought has been obedient, as well as trustful, they have found some measure of comfort, illumination, and wise direction, superseding the leadings of human will and misguided zeal.

The Bible! How often have these words stood out to one in the dark hours of some human struggle! And how glorious has been the victory over doubt and despair when, turning to the Scriptures, one has found the truth which is therein revealed.

When we consider the record of creation as given in Genesis (1:31), "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good," we see that, in order to understand the true creation, we must gain a correct concept of God, the creator.

To Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, a devout Bible student, came the spiritual understanding of the Scriptures. Through revelation there came to her the true concept of the perfect creator which, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she defines thus (p. 583): "CREATOR. Spirit; Mind; intelligence; the animating divine Principle of all that is real and good; self-existent Life, Truth, and Love; that which is perfect and eternal; the opposite of matter and evil, which have no Principle; God, who made all that was made and could not create an atom or an element the opposite of Himself."

Christian Science reveals the enlightening fact that evil and imperfection, being the unlikeness of good, are not part of God's creation, and are therefore unreal. In "the scientific statement of being" Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 468): "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

The Apostle John declared the immortal truth that "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all" (I John 1:5). Do not the words reveal that the darkness of ignorance, fear, and doubt is unknown to God and, consequently, has no place in Mind's reflection? Since the real man is God's image and likeness, he dwells in perpetual spiritual harmony. In human experience, spiritual enlightenment is gained as the Bible, God's Word, is accepted as the guide for all who reverence and adhere to Truth.

How courageously Mrs. Eddy carried the lamp of scientific knowledge of God into the night of false material beliefs! Its light is dispersing the darkness of ignorance and its warmth is melting material resistance and incredulity. Again, the same truth through which Christ Jesus healed the sick, reclaimed the erring, and revealed that the "kingdom of God is at hand" (Mark 1:15), is proved to be forever available, operating through spiritual law. Christian Science reveals the truth about God and man's relationship to Him, which, if understandingly applied, brings the fruitage of healing. Referring to her own work, Mrs. Eddy declared (Science and Health, p. 126), "I have demonstrated through Mind the effects of Truth on the health, longevity, and morals of men," adding: "The Bible has been my only authority. I have had no other guide in 'the straight and narrow way' of Truth."

Many who, before gaining a knowledge of Christian Science, found the Bible difficult to understand, have experienced the joy of proving true the great Teacher's words (Matthew 7:7), "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." To those using the "key" to the Scriptures there has been opened a storehouse of spiritual knowledge, revealing the Biblical teachings in their true light.

Christian Science reveals that no night of materiality is so black that the dawn of spiritual revelation may not disperse the darkness of ignorance; that no mist of fear can withstand the light of Love; that no boisterous, threatening danger can overcome the might of spiritual power. The radiant light of Christian Science is showing the way to peace and harmony.

Christian Scientists, united in purpose, are pressing on, keeping step with true progress, in the way illumined by the spiritual light which Christian Science sheds upon the inspired pages of the Bible.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

La Bible

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DE SIÈCLE EN SIÈCLE, des hommes appartenant aux milieux les plus divers ont eu recours à la Bible pour être guidés; ils ont sondé les Écritures pour en obtenir des lumières; ils ont cherché dans ces pages inspirées le remède à leurs maux; et si leur pensée était à la fois docile et confiante, ils ont trouvé au moins dans une certaine mesure la consolation, les lumières, la sagesse capable de les guider, qui remplacèrent les impulsions du vouloir humain et du zèle aveugle.

La Bible! Que de fois ces mots ont été pour nous un signal lumineux pendant les sombres heures d'une lutte angoissante! Et la victoire sur le doute et le désespoir n'a-t-elle pas été magnifique lorsque nous avons trouvé dans les Écritures la vérité qui s'y révèle pour nous?

Au sujet de la création, la Genèse déclare (1:31): "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait, et il vit que cela était très bien;" réfléchissant à ceci, nous voyons que pour comprendre la vraie création, il faut acquérir un juste concept de Dieu, du créateur.

Mary Baker Eddy, qui devait découvrir et fonder la Science Chrétienne, avait longuement et pieusement scruté la Bible, lorsque lui vint la compréhension spirituelle des Écritures. Par révélation, elle eut le vrai concept du créateur parfait qu'elle définit en ces termes, à la page 583 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "CRÉATEUR. Esprit; Entendement; intelligence; le vivifiant Principe divin de tout ce qui est réel et bon; Vie, Vérité et Amour existant en eux-mêmes; ce qui est parfait et éternel; le contraire de la matière et du mal, qui n'ont pas de Principe; Dieu, qui a fait tout ce qui a été fait et qui ne saurait créer un atome ou un élément qui soit le contraire de Lui-même."

La Science Chrétienne nous éclaire en nous révélant que le mal et l'imperfection — qui sont dissemblables au bien — ne sauraient faire partie de la création divine et par conséquent sont irréels. Dans "l'exposé scientifique de l'être," Mrs. Eddy écrit (*ibid.*, p. 468): "Il n'y a ni vie, ni vérité, ni intelligence, ni substance dans la matière. Tout est Entendement infini et sa manifestation infinie car Dieu est Tout-en-tout. L'Esprit est la Vérité immortelle; la matière est l'erreur mortelle. L'Esprit est le réel et l'éternel; la matière est l'irréel et le temporel. L'Esprit est Dieu, et l'homme est Son image et Sa ressemblance. Donc, l'homme n'est pas matériel; il est spirituel."

L'apôtre Jean nous fait connaître une immortelle vérité lorsqu'il dit que "Dieu est lumière, et qu'il n'y a point en Lui de ténèbres" (I Jean 1:5). Ces paroles ne révèlent-elles pas que les ténèbres de l'ignorance, de la crainte et du doute sont inconnues à Dieu et que dès lors elles n'ont aucune place dans l'homme, réflexion de l'Entendement? Puisque l'homme réel est l'image, la ressemblance de Dieu, il demeure dans l'harmonie spirituelle continue. Sur le plan humain, les lumières spirituelles s'obtiennent lorsqu'on accepte pour guide la Bible, la Parole de Dieu, conseillère de tous ceux qui honorent la Vérité et lui sont fidèles.

Avec quel courage Mrs. Eddy porta dans la nuit des fausses croyances matérielles la lampe de la vraie connaissance de Dieu! Cette lumière dissipe les ténèbres de l'ignorance; sa chaleur fait fondre la résistance matérielle et l'incrédulité. La vérité par laquelle Jésus le Christ guérissait les malades, réformait les pécheurs et révélait que "le royaume de Dieu est proche" (Marc 1:15)—cette même vérité se démontre à nouveau et se trouve être à jamais accessible, opérant grâce à la loi spirituelle. La Science Chrétienne révèle la vérité concernant Dieu et le rapport par lequel l'homme Lui est uni; et si l'on applique ces faits avec compréhension, il en résulte la guérison. Au sujet de ses propres œuvres, Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 126): "J'ai démontré au moyen de l'Entendement les effets de la Vérité sur la santé, la longévité et les mœurs des hommes;" elle dit également: "La Bible a été ma seule autorité. Je n'ai pas eu d'autre guide dans le 'chemin étroit et resserré' de la Vérité."

Bien des personnes qui, avant de connaître la Science Chrétienne, avaient de la peine à comprendre la Bible, ont eu la joie de prouver que ces paroles du grand Maître sont vraies (Matthieu 7:7): "Demandez, et l'on vous donnera; cherchez, et vous trouverez; frappez et l'on vous ouvrira." La "clef" des Écritures donne accès aux trésors de la connaissance spirituelle, qui nous révèle la vraie nature des enseignements bibliques.

La Science Chrétienne révèle qu'aucune nuit de matérialité n'est sombre au point que l'aurore de la révélation spirituelle ne puisse dissiper les ténèbres de l'ignorance; aucun brouillard de crainte ne peut résister à la lumière de l'Amour; aucun danger, aucune menace tempétueuse ne peut ébranler la force du pouvoir spirituel. La radieuse lumière de la Science Chrétienne montre le chemin de la paix et de l'harmonie.

Poursuivant un même but, les Scientistes Chrétiens sont unis; aussi avancent-ils, d'accord avec le vrai progrès, sur la voie qu'illumine la lumière spirituelle que la Science Chrétienne répand sur la Bible aux pages inspirées.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Tying Up in a Harbor of the South Seas

TAHITI IS entirely surrounded by a barrier reef which lies anywhere from a few yards to a half mile or so from shore, upon which the sea almost always breaks heavily. There are passes here and there through which vessels may enter, but strong currents make caution necessary.

The Pilot Book says of the Papeete pass that one must take a pilot and enter by day. But there are two red range lights on shore that make it possible to come in at night, and I had a good chart of the harbor. We had been at sea just a month and had sailed 3,700 miles. The twinkling lights were a magnet that was irresistible.

So just after midnight we found the pass through the reef, brought the red lights to bear in a straight line, and ran in with the thunder of the surf on both sides. Once in the fairway along the shore we turned sharp east and slowly glided along the famous Papeete waterfront, to tie up to a buoy in the inner harbor just off the government dock.

The air was heavy with the scent of lovely flowers, and there were strange land noises. We could hear a milkman making his way about town, and soon all the sounds of a community awakening. Birds, dogs, cattle, it was all so strange to us. I put up the quarantine flag and gave myself over to the ecstasy of it all—the glorious feeling that comes only at the end of such a voyage—a feeling of utter relaxation and peace, and of accomplishment. . . .

The delightful little guest house was at my disposal, so when in port I moved ashore to live beneath the ever-mysterious palms. A great mango tree protected the front of the house, and I picked avocado pears from my back porch. Green rustling banana plants lined the far side, with vanilla vines in back. A wide verandah looked out past hibiscus blooms through the sighing cocoanut grove and over the lagoon where "Svaap" lay. Outside on the rumbling reef I could see the white fountains shooting skyward as the everlasting sea battered the coral. Those great swells had come in unbroken freedom all the vast leagues across the South Pacific from the Antarctic. The sensuous perfume of the Tiare Tahiti blended with the delicious scent of the vanilla. . . .

There were mountains to be climbed. Venturing into the deep valleys I would be rewarded by luscious oranges, and by the sight of sun-shot mist-veiled waterfalls. There is one fall, known to few, that is as beautiful a sight as I have ever seen. After a not too difficult climb up a valley on the far end of Tahiti, following the bed of a stream, I came to a deep rock-walled gorge. Here it was necessary to leave my clothes and swim—straight up the gorge—on all sides surrounded by steep towering walls. Suddenly the canyon made an abrupt turn to the left and ended against a perpendicular rock wall. From high aloft a wondrous fall poured its veil into the pool. It was so unexpected that I forgot to tread water and swallowed a mouthful or so of the cold crystal liquid. I swam over and clung to a boulder while the fringe of the falls beat upon my shoulders. The water was cold and I did not stay too long, but it was a sight I won't forget.—From "10,000 Leagues Over the Sea," by WILLIAM ALBERT ROBINSON. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS
Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1940

Minimum Wages Are Set For All Office Workers

Minimum wages for office workers throughout Massachusetts were recommended today by the State Office Workers Wage Board which has been studying a minimum wage scale for office occupations since spring. The report was unanimous and was accepted today by the State Minimum Wage Commission.

The figures are:

Experienced employees, a minimum of $16.50 per week for a 40-hour week.

For inexperienced employees, $15 a week for a 40-hour week.

All over-time to be paid for on a pro rata basis.

Part-time experienced workers, to be paid at the rate of 45c an hour.

Part time inexperienced workers, 40 cents an hour.

Experienced office boys and girl messengers, $13.50 a week for a 40-hour week, after one year's experience.

Inexperienced boys and girls, $12 a week for a 40-hour week.

Occupations covered are stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, billing and filing clerks, cashiers, checkers, invoicers, office machine operators, auditors and all kinds of clerical workers in any general or professional office.

Public hearing on the proposed minimums was set for Aug. 5, to take place at 10:30 a. m. in Room 466 of the State House.

At that time objections may be presented to the commission by any one deeming that the rates should be revised.

If no substantial protest develops, the Commission, according to its usual procedure, will issue a "directory" order, which puts the scale into effect on a tentative basis for a three-month period. During this time no fines may be imposed for violation.

It will probably be around Oct. 1 before the minimums can go into effect through a directory order, according to the present outlook.

At the end of three months' trial, the Commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries is empowered to issue a "mandatory" order, putting the minimums on a permanent basis with penalty of fine or jail sentence for violation.

Members of the board which recommended the minimums began their work in the first week of April. The board was named by the Minimum Wage Commission. Its chairman, who represented the public, was Frederick F. Gorman of Roxbury. The three members representing the employers were Miss Elizabeth Burnham of the Harvard School of Business Administration, Earl C. Daniels, A. G. Spalding and Bros., Inc., Chicopee, and William H. Walker, General Electric Company, Boston. The employee representation consisted of Miss Wilhelmina M. Barker, American Bosch Corporation, Springfield, Miss Madeline Lessard, Suffolk Knitting Co., Lowell, and Aaron Belleman, American Federation of Labor, Boston.

Good Housing Is Declared Vital Rampart of Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 16—Housing, as a rampart of secure and contented democracy, is getting its share of attention this week at the Institute for Social Progress, being held at Wellesley College. Authorities on this subject in New England and New York are gathering for a series of round tables. A public lecture will be given tonight. Members of the Institute are looking over housing projects in Greater Boston.

The general subject of the two-week Institute this year is "Building Democracy," and speakers in the first housing discussion groups have been accenting the importance of building homes for citizens of a firmly founded democracy. Homes, it has been pointed out, are a first line of defense against possible disintegrating forces within such a democracy.

At the opening round table—with Henry Wise, Chairman of the Cambridge, Mass., Housing Authority, in the chair—the comparative advantages of rehabilitation and of demolition and new construction were discussed.

Swedish Trend to Country

Alfred Monell, who lately carried out housing studies in Sweden, as a research fellow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told of co-operative apartment building in that country. With 16 acres of land per person in Sweden, he said, there is a strong tendency to erect new projects well outside of cities—where low land cost contributes to low rentals. More and more people are moving out of the central parts of Swedish cities, he reported.

John Carroll and Phillip Nichols of the Massachusetts Housing Board discussed conditions in the Bay State. The general conclusion seemed to be that it is just as cheap in most rundown sections of Massachusetts cities to build new structures as it is to modernize old ones.

In Holyoke, it was reported, the same contractor bid for rehabilitation, and for demolition and new construction, in one section. The cost for rehabilitation, per dwelling, was $3,700. For both demolition and new construction it was only $3,300.

There are very few streets in Boston, it was stated, which it would be better to remodel than to tear down and rebuild.

Mr. Nichols declared that the great need is for homes for workers in the group just above those cared for by public housing projects. It is possible—he and others said—to meet the needs of this group—earning between $25 and $45 a week—by building small houses, fairly close together on land far enough out of cities to be fairly cheap. This, of course, entails some added expense for commuting. More modern methods of construction, coupled with reduction of costs by general agreement in the building trades, could bring down housing costs in this field, the experts declared.

Mr. Wise, in an interview, pointed to the modern "row house" developments on the outskirts of Philadelphia as an example of what could be done by mass production methods. Many of these stone and brick two-story homes, with six or more rooms, a basement playroom and garage, are being sold for less than $5,000, it is reported. In Boston, one contractor said, actual construction costs can be brought down to $750 per room for well-built modern homes.

Studied by Bank Officials

Officials of various New England savings banks attended the round table. One of them—J. Reed Morse, Executive Vice-President of the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank—declared that difficulties in providing low-cost housing were due to efforts not only to provide good housing for its own sake, but also to maintain values for banks, to save property values and to improve social conditions.

Tonight's housing lecture, at 8:15 in Billings Hall, will be given by Thomas S. Holden, Vice-President of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, building trades statisticians. At tomorrow's round table, Fred Allen, Vice-President of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York City, will describe rehabilitation projects in that city's East Side

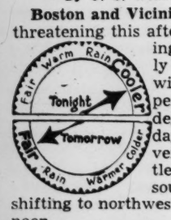
Discussing Federal Government expenditures in a lecture today, Dr Ernest Minor Patterson, President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, declared that in their general effects government and private expenditures are much alike. "Government expenditures," he said, "are not a loss—except to the extent that government may be less efficient than private industry.

"But," Dr. Patterson added, "there is a real possibility that growth in public expenditures to meet the cost of performing important functions may increase the power of public officials—and the restrictions on democracy."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening this afternoon, becoming fair and slightly cooler tonight with lowest temperature near 60 degrees; Wednesday fair and not very warm; gentle to moderate southwest winds shifting to northwest by late afternoon.



All New England: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday fair with moderate temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest late this afternoon and overcast to broken clouds with showers ending by tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	83	New Orleans	79	91
Chicago	61	84	New York	67	80
Denver	61	82	Norfolk	71	78
Kansas City	69	91	Philadelphia	69	83
Los Angeles	53	80	St. Louis	60	94
Miami	80	91	San Francisco	60	68
Minneapolis	62	77	Washington	72	85

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 16.
B—Maximum, July 15.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:48 p. m. E. D. S. T.; height, 10.5 feet.

Wednesday, 10:25 a. m., E. D. S. T.; [illegible] vehicles by 8:48 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Sight-Seeing Charged to Taxis

Charges that Boston taxicab drivers are illegally operating sight-seeing tours were made today before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission by William Gordon, Boston attorney who is seeking a sight-seeing license from the Commission.

Mr. Gordon said the taxicab operators were conducting such tours despite "criminal prosecution and civil proceedings by the established sight-seeing lines."

Burton L. Thomas, President of the Gray Line, largest sight-seeing tour operators in Boston, agreed that such illegal activity was being conducted, but insisted it was impossible to stop.

Sea Scouts Honored

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Two Salem, Mass., Sea Scouts—Paul P Armstrong and Donald South were awarded scout certificates for heroism by the National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America.

Harvard Yard Echoes to High Soprano

By a Staff Photographer

Summer Sing

The coeducational Harvard Summer School gathers for a weekly community sing on the steps of Widener Library. Strange sight for the usually masculine Harvard!

Dr. Lowell D. Beveridge

Leads the Summer School Chorus in a concert just before the weekly general sing begins.

Raymonds, Inc. Files Petition To Reorganize

Raymond's Inc., one of Boston's oldest department stores, known throughout New England for its unique advertising featuring Uncle Eph, filed a petition for reorganization today in the United States District Court. The store is located at Washington and Franklin Streets.

Assets and liabilities are balanced at $1,338,018 as of June 30, according to the petition. Current assets totaled $770,440; fixed assets and reserve, $542,118; other assets $21,842.

Current liabilities are listed at $468,724 with a mortgage due of $305,000. The petition, signed by Clinton L. Dorr, asks that foreclosure proceedings instituted by the New England Trust Company under the mortgage, be enjoined, pending the approval or dismissal of the petition.

Appointment of a disinterested trustee, and of a trustee from among the directors, officers, or employees of the concern, is also sought. The corporation holds the property under free leases from the President and Fellows of Harvard College, all of which expire on April 30, 1946.

Sodium Lighting Wins Praise On Cape Cod Canal

The sodium lights installed for the past fortnight along the Cape Cod Canal as an aid to navigation are proving popular with mariners and will be continued in operation on the north bank, it was announced at the Boston office of the Army Engineers today. Decision on lighting the southern bank will be made later.

Today marked the close of the engineers' invitation for "comment" on the lighting. These replies have proved in the main commendatory, it was said, but the complete return has not yet been "catalogued."

The lights extend from the easterly entrance to the Canal to the Sagamore Bridge on the north bank and from that point west on both banks to the large curve in the canal.

Engineers said the lights are more brilliant than green, white or amber under normal conditions and "more satisfactory" in fog. The lights are operated from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise and on foggy days.

Harvard Powders Up Its Nose And Takes on Feminine Aspect

Harvard University, whose name breathes masculine dignity, has gone feminine for the summer. It has, so to speak, powdered its nose, donned a candy-striped frock, and perched the latest in rakish hats atop a new head of pompadour curls.

This is the conclusion which strikes a visitor these summer days, casually strolling through the Yard, and remembering the Harvard of fall and winter. Feminine voices, chatter, laughter; colors; the clack of high heels—all this is strange indeed in sedate old Harvard Yard.

On Monday nights the feminine touch is most striking of all. Then, promptly at 7:15, pompous, massive Widener Library is transformed by a sea of gaily colored hats and dresses. Gathering on the steps, the Summer School Chorus begins a serenade—of folk tunes, Gilbert and Sullivan, other lilting melodies—for an audience of boys and girls sitting on the grass beneath Harvard's elms.

Takes Over the Steps

And after the formal program, the audience takes over the steps, singing favorites, old and new. These Community Sings, new this year, are unique in Harvard history; for though there are, in the spring of the regular term, three comparable Glee Club concerts, nary a feminine voice can be heard.

The rest of the story is not entirely new, except in degree, this year. The Summer School was co-educational at the time of its founding, in 1870; and each year since that time an increasingly large number of pioneering women have ventured into what had been considered a hallowed masculine sanctuary. Of the 2,206 students this year (latest, incomplete count), nearly 40 per cent—870—are women.

And the Yard, apparently, is theirs. In the ancient dormitories, some of which were standing before the American Revolution, and where, for every open-toed sandal, ten thousand masculine shoes have trod, women wander freely; the boat house, scene of crew triumphs, is a gay bathing beach; even in the exclusive reading room of Widener Library, where men and men alone are allowed in winter, women seem to predominate.

Harvard, however, it appears to a casual visitor, has adjusted itself well to the feminine invasion. Miss Helen Reisinger, Social Director, is largely responsible. Under her direction there are get-acquainted afternoon teas, old-fashioned country dances, the community sings, and tours to historic spots. Men gradually become acclimated in the co-educational atmosphere.

Country Dances

The "country dances" come each Saturday night. They have proved so popular that they were moved this last week, from the large Harvard Union to Memorial Hall.

This is not to say, of course, that nothing serious is accomplished at the Harvard Summer School. Glance at a few of the events on this week's calendar:

Monday: Open Night at the Harvard Observatory. Lecture, "Fingerprinting the Stars."

Tuesday: Lecture: "Religious Principles and the Problem of Economics." By Norman Thomas, Socialist Candidate for President. And other sessions of the Conference on Religious Principles and Contemporary National and International Issues.

Wednesday: American Current Events, a Lecture by Professor Max Lerner. Discussion to follow.

Thursday: Drama Seminar. "Directing," by Fred Burleigh, Director of the South Shore Players.

Friday: Lecture, "The United States and Latin-American Relations," by Enrique S. de Lozada, formerly Secretary of the Bolivian Delegation in Washington.

And all this, of course, is in addition to the 250 regular courses available in nearly every branch of the arts, natural sciences, and education. These are courses, incidentally, which cover nearly as much ground as a full, 30-week course in term-time college.

Police Sought Laundry Shift, Court Is Told

Witnesses in Suffolk Superior Civil Court today testified that Boston police officers asked them to transfer their laundry business to a firm operated by Walter H. Timilty, brother of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty.

The Timilty brothers are co-defendants in a suit brought by the Suffolk Linen Service Company seeking damages and an injunction restraining the defendants and the Elk Laundry Company from using Boston Police to "solicit business." The case went to trial yesterday before Judge Allan G. Buttrick.

Raymond W. Tunnel, Newtonville, President and Manager of an enamel and paint company on Bromfield Street, testified that Lt. James O'Neil called on him in January, 1939, when his company was located on Washington Street, and discussed the laundry situation briefly.

The Police lieutenant was quoted as saying it would help him if business could be given to the Elk Laundry.

After a visit by Walter Timilty the witness testified he transferred his business from the Suffolk Company to the Elk concern. Under cross-examination a signed statement was introduced in which Mr. Tunnel said he had been serviced by the Elk Company since being situated on Bromfield Street, and that he had never been visited by police at that address.

Another witness, Mark J. Cronin, a Dorchester milk salesman, said that the Suffolk Company handled all of his business while he was operating a tavern in 1935 and 1936. He said that Walter Timilty and Joseph Trainor, the latter related to a Boston Police lieutenant, visited him during that time regarding the transfer of his laundry business from the Suffolk to the Elk Company.

"They said any difficulty with Station 16 they could take care of," he testified. He added that one of his employees told nim that Capt. Francis Tiernan of Station 16 visited his tavern and asked the employee whether they were sending laundry to the Elk Company.

"Subsequently we turned over one fourth to one half our laundry business to the Elk Company," he said.

Jeremiah C. Shaw, wholesale lobster dealer and restauranteur, testified that Captain O'Connell of Station 15 asked him "Why don't you try the Elk Laundry Company?"

Women of G. O. P. Discuss Strategy

Republican campaign strategy for Massachusetts women in the National and State elections this year was discussed today by the 42 women members of the party's State Committee at a closed meeting.

New Haven Argues Loss Should Reduce Stations

The Boston & Providence Railroad is suffering an estimated loss of $7,000 annually in providing rail service at the Boylston Street, Jamaica Plain, and Forest Hills stations, C. E. Smith, Vice-President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, operator of that line, told the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission today.

The railroad has petitioned the Commission for authority to abandon service to these stations. At present, one inbound and one outbound train stop at these stations.

Service at the three Boston stations, Mr. Smith claimed, delays passengers on the West Roxbury-to-Needham Heights trains, resulting in numerous complaints from the West Roxbury-Needham passengers over unnecessary delay. He told the Commission that more than 2,000 such passengers are inconvenienced daily, to serve less than 200 patrons at the three stations sought to be abandoned.

Opponents' Request

Two State Representatives and two Boylston Street patrons opposed abandonment of the service and, in turn, urged improved service.

At the hearing some observers interpreted the New Haven's move as in the direction of eventual abandonment of all passenger service in Boston proper, while retaining all freight service.

Mr. Smith claimed it was necessary to employ every possible method to improve the financial showing of the Boston & Providence Railroad by decreasing expenses.

The New Haven Vice-President pointed out that the B. & P., which is being reorganized under bankruptcy procedings, suffered an 18 per cent increase in its deficit in the first three months of 1940, compared to the similar period in 1939. The deficit, he added, jumped from $487,714 to $570,830 for the comparable periods. While freight and passenger revenues each decreased 2 per cent, during the latter period, operating expenses increased 5 per cent, due to severe weather conditions during January, February, and March of this year.

Patronage Endangered

The New Haven official expressed fear that if the West Roxbury to Needham passengers are subjected to further delays patronage on that line will decrease. The Commission heard him claim that that segment of the line is the only local line "breaking even" between revenue and expense, before including charges against the line for maintenance of the South Station.

Furthermore, Mr. Smith held, patrons of the stations which the road is seeking to abandon have either rapid transit, bus or trolley service available, on which the service is only a few minutes slower on the average than the train.

In opposition, Rep. Lawrence P. McHugh (D), of Jamaica Plain, particularly demanded continued service at the Boylston Street Station. He proposed a shift in the train departure time in order to increase patronage. He said "railroad service was indispensable" to his district, many patrons residing as much as 20 minutes from trolley or rapid-transit service.

State Representative John Philip (D) of Jamaica Plain insisted that service should be continued at all three stations. He charged the railroad had been guilty of bad faith in not providing adequate service in the past. Furthermore, he insisted that inasmuch as the railroad bed cuts Jamaica Plain in half, the property owners should be entitled to railroad service, in exchange for being forced to "swallow the railroad bed." He pleaded not to isolate Jamaica Plain" by taking away the rail service.

Bradford Dyeing's Noted Case With Labor Finally Settled

The first labor dispute over collective bargaining to go to the United States Supreme Court on its merits from New England under the National Labor Relations Act has been finally cleaned up, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Chairman of the N. L. R. B., announced in Boston today.

The case took three years. It was closed by the signing of a union contract.

Legal action began on April 14, 1937, when charges were filed with the Labor Board against the Bradford Dyeing Association, a big plant in Westerly, R. I., engaged in the dyeing and finishing of cotton and rayon piece goods.

Following the Board's original decision of eight months later, the case as it went to the Supreme Court involved the Board's finding that there was a company-dominated union in the plant, a refusal to bargain collectively, and discharge of employees because of union activity.

In its decision of May 20 of this year the Supreme Court ordered the concern to bargain collectively, to disestablish the company-dominated union, and to reinstate two men with back pay.

The company complied with the Court's requirements by signing a temporary agreement with the union, the Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Printers and Bleachers of America, dropping the company union, and giving two employees $5,000 in back pay plus rehiring them.

However, when the union felt that progress was not being made toward a permanent settlement, it filed new charges last Wednesday alleging that the concern had in 1939 discharged 20 individuals for membership and activities in the union, and had refused since June 17 of this year to bargain collectively with the organization which the Supreme Court had ordered it to bargain with.

Negotiations for a contract were speeded immediately by the company. Louis R. Becker of the Boston office of the Labor Board participated. The contract was signed yesterday.

The entire negotiating committee of the union, led by Frank J. Benti, Vice-President of the Federation and State Director of the Textile Workers Union of America, approved and signed the agreement. All that remains is its acceptance by the entire body of the Federation, which meets in Waverly Friday night.

The Federation is a unit of the Textile Workers Union, which is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The 20 men discharged, plus one more, were reinstated. The contract provides that when an employee is granted a leave of absence to participate in the military service, he can come back to his original position with full seniority rights unimpaired.

What might be called a compromise closed shop was agreed on, making a rather unusual feature of the contract. This clause reads:

"It is agreed that no person is required to join the union to continue in employment or to obtain employment, but those who are now members of the union or who may become members of the union shall be required to keep in good standing for the period of this agreement or be subject to discharge at the written request of the union."

Besides seniority, a week's vacation with pay is provided for all employees who have been on the pay roll for 10 months. Grievance machinery is also set up. The contract runs one year.

The company employs 800 workers today. The majority of the stock is owned in England.

Refresher Course For Ex-Officers

Former United States Army and National Guard officers in Massachusetts have been asked to take a week's "refresher" course beginning July 28 as a contribution to national preparedness, according to plans announced today by Edgar C. Erickson, Adjutant-General of the State's Guard.

Those eligible include men who have seen active duty as officers in the Army and Navy, who are between the ages of 35 and 55, and who are not now eligible for regular military service.

The course has been planned to meet the possibility that a "home" guard may me necessary to supplement the regular National Guard, should the latter be mobilized for extended duty in the near future.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea in "Primrose Path." 3:40, 6:40, 9:50. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee. 2, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 2, 5, 8. Also "If I Had My Way," with Bing Crosby. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—
"The Ghost Breakers," starring Bob Hope. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Three Faces West," featuring Sigrid Gurie. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
"Movietours," including Sydney, Australia' Lang of Incas, Venezuela, St. Augustine Florida and other places; "Information Please" and "News Digest." 1 to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Saps at Sea," starring Laurel & Hardy. 45 a m 12:30, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. Also "One Million B. C.," starring Carole Landis. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

Metropolitan—
"All This and Heaven Too,' featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 9:35 a. m., 1:20, 5:20 9:15. Also "Pop Always Pays,' with Leon Errol and Walter Catlett, 12:15, 4:05, 8:05.

Modern—
"Four Sons," starring Eugenie Leontovich. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:45, 9:45. Also "The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce, 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Turn About," starring Carole Landis, 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:30. Also, "Susan and God," starring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 10.

Paramount—
Bob Hope in "The Ghost Breakers." 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Three Faces West" with Sigrid Gurie. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Sailor's Lady," starring Nancy Kelly and Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10; also, "Hot Steel," with Richard Arlen. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

State—
"Susan and God," starring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. Also "Turn About," with Carole Landis. 1:30, 5, 8:30.

Scollay—
"Four Sons," starring Eugenie Leontovich. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "The Man Who Talked Too Much," featuring George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," featuring Clarence Budington Kelland, U. S. Army Cavalry, Blue Barron and His Orchestra; Comedy and News, 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

Telepix—
"Information Please," with Clarence Budington Kelland. "Excursions in Science," "Song and Dance Revels," also News Digest. 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Wagons Westward," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "If I Had a Million," 10:40 a m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Tremont—
Mickey Rooney in "Young Tom Edison." Also "Lady of the Tropics," with Hedy LaMarr and Robert Taylor. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Dorothy Lamour and Preston Foster in "Typhoon." 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "The Biscuit Eater." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," Ernst Lubitsch, Gary Cooper and Claudette Colbert. Also "Holiday," with Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn.

Uptown—
Ezra Stone in "Those Were the Days." 2:35, 5:35, 8:30; also Edward G. Robinson in "Brother Orchid." 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Radio—Page 12

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight's Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, 8:30

Wedding March from "Coq d'Or" — Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture "Fingals Cave" — Mendelssohn
Largo from "Xerxes" — Handel
Solo violin: Gaston Elcus
Symphonic Poem "Finlandia" — Sibelius
Selection "The Mikado" — Sullivan
Song to the Evening Star — Wagner
Trombone solo: L. Hansotte
Waltz Scene from "Faust" — Gounod
Fifth Hungarian Dance — Brahms
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Tapestries by Mrs. Sayward at 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on American Rooms by Mrs. Sayward.

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—
Open House Concert presented by the Longy School of Music. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

31 Communities Cut Tax Rate

These 52 communities are the latest to report their 1940 tax rates to the State Division of Local Taxation. Of the following 31 have reported decreases from their 1939 rates, 14 have announced increases, while seven are continuing their 1939 rates through 1940:

	1940	1939		1940	1939
Acton	28.40	28.00	Montague	36.00	38.20
Auburn	33.60	37.60	*Nantucket	25.00	25.00
Berkley	38.00	38.60	New Salem	34.50	36.20
Billerica	36.40	42.00	*NEWBURYPORT	43.80	43.00
BOSTON	40.60	39.90	Northfield	34.00	37.00
BROCKTON	39.40	37.80	Orange	41.00	42.00
*Eastham	27.00	27.00	Phillipston	36.00	39.60
FALL RIVER	44.20	39.80	Plainfield	40.00	42.00
*Falmouth	25.60	25.20	REVERE	44.00	44.60
Freetown	36.00	34.60	Richmond	30.00	31.00
GLOUCESTER	35.00	35.20	Saugus	42.30	40.90
*Halifax	25.00	31.00	Scituate	32.40	33.00
Heath	38.00	37.00	*Shutesbury	22.00	29.00
*HOLYOKE	32.30	33.60	Southbridge	39.90	41.20
Hopkinton	34.00	36.00	Stockbridge	29.60	27.60
*Hubbardston	35.00	40.30	Stow	27.60	34.50
Lakeville	28.00	28.00	Sudbury	28.00	29.00
Lanesboro	27.00	22.00	Warren	53.00	50.00
Leyden	24.00	25.00	Watertown	35.00	35.00
Lunenburg	33.80	33.60	Wendell	25.00	40.00
LYNN	35.40	35.20	Westford	36.00	40.00
Lynnfield	24.00	24.00	Weston	21.00	22.50
Marshfield	26.00	29.00	*West Tisbury	13.50	15.75
Methuen	41.80	43.70	*Williamsburg	35.00	33.00
Middleboro	31.60	34.00	Yarmouth	29.60	29.60
Middlefield	30.00	36.00			
Millbury	48.80	47.00			

*Unofficial. Cities in capitals.

Flanders Senate Boom Grows; Vermont Sells Beef Cattle

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 1.—A move to draft Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield for the seat in the United States Senate recently held by the late Ernest W. Gibson has been sweeping the State with the impetus of a Willkie boom. The draft movement has sprung up during the absence of the southern Vermont industrialist from his home town on an extended vacation tour. As a result, no word of acceptance or rejection has come to his would-be supporters although his office reports scores of letters have been received and editorial columns of State newspapers urge his candidacy.

Meanwhile, Gov. George D. Aiken is standing pat on his early announcement of his candidacy for the Senate while consulting legislative leaders in regard to a special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of changing the date of the special election, which would come in October, to be concurrent with the regular primary election in September. Sentiment among legislators generally, favors calling a special session, although the cost of such a session would approximate the costs of a special election.

Like Mr. Willkie, Mr. Flanders has never sought public office. If he should consent to run for the Senate it would be his first venture as a candidate. He has wide industrial interests in his home town of Springfield and is recognized throughout Vermont and New England in the field of mechanical engineering and from his writings as a keen thinker in the spheres of economics and government.

Fat Vermont Beef

Vermont has long been noted as a dairy cattle state but within the past three years, ventures into beef cattle raising have succeeded to an extent that promises future prominence in this branch of the cattle industry. One of these ventures, the White Face Ranch, at Shoreham, inaugurated a year and a half ago, is perhaps the most outstanding example.

Two New Jersey businessmen, Rea A. Murdock and William Burnham started operations at the Ranch with 600 Hereford cows and calves and 15 Hereford bulls on 1,500 acres of range. They have recently finished shipping one of their first large lots of beef cattle to the market. While comparatively small, 264 head, they say, "we could sell 3,000 head, if we had them." Nearness to the eastern metropolitan markets, they claim, gives them an advantage over western beef and they have been told by packing house executives that "if they produce the goods," there will be a market for all the beef they can raise.

The majority of the cattle sold this spring were shipped to New York, Lancaster, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., for beef purposes. A few head were sold locally for breeding purposes. Those shipped for prime beef were sold through commission houses or direct to packers.

"We got tops in prices," said Mr. Murdock, "equal to the best prices for western beef. During the winter 205 calves were born and not a single one lost. Although the cattle were in open pens, with only a roof over them, they weathered the Vermont winter without trouble."

It is planned to raise as much grain as possible on the ranch and this season 125 acres have been planted to oats and barley, 100 acres to field corn, 100 acres to fodder corn for ensilage and 300 acres to hay. After making spring shipments of cattle, there are now about 530 head on the ranch.

Crafts Show Due

The third annual exhibition of the Vermont Craftsmen will be held next week, July 24 to 26 inclusive, at the gymnasium of Vermont Junior College in this city. Arousing special interest is the announced showing of models of work by Vermont craftsmen which are considered exceptional.

One of these features will be a model of the old battleship, Constitution, made by W. H. Paterno, of Graniteville, a compression engineer. It is said that Allen Eaton of the Russell Sage Foundation, an authority on handicraft, has declared it to be "the finest ship model of the kind I have ever seen."

Its interior is perfect to the last detail, even to the captain's quarters aft and its furnishings.

One of the largest sections of the exhibition will be given over to hooked and braided rugs, many of them of particularly interesting design and fine workmanship.

Tax Revenue Up

A net gain of $192,749 in State revenue from 31 taxes, was reported for the fiscal year ending June 30, by Judge E. M. Harvey, State Tax Commissioner. Income from 10 of the 31 tax sources decreased while substantial gains were shown by 18. Income from four sources remained the same.

Losses in taxes from railroads, savings banks, inheritances, and electrical energy production were more than offset by gains from levies on amusement machines of the "pinball" type, spirituous malt and vinous beverages and cigarettes.

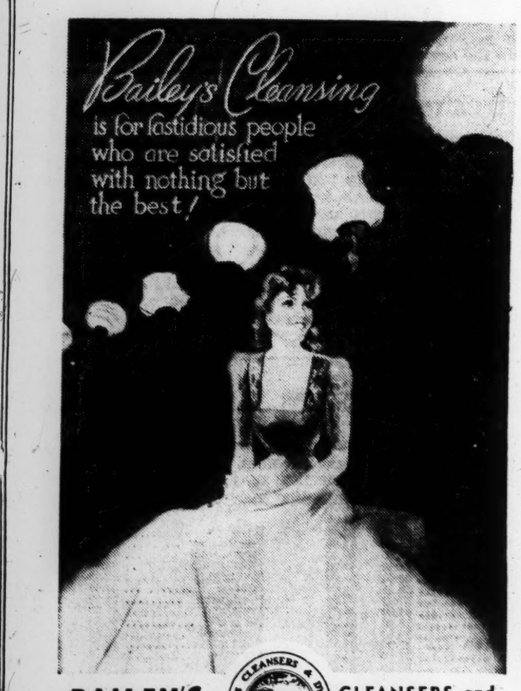
Resort Shops at
Lake Placid
Nantucket....Magnolia
ATTRACTIVE
CAPE-SUIT
$47.50
and up
Made to Order
A Suit You Will Like for Town, Country and Sport Wear
Made for You in Clan Tartans and Scotch Tweeds.
Choice of 400 Fine Quality Materials.
Imported Sweaters, Scarfs, Hats, Shawls and Accessories
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street . . . Boston

High Court Rules Forgrave Must Serve Sentences

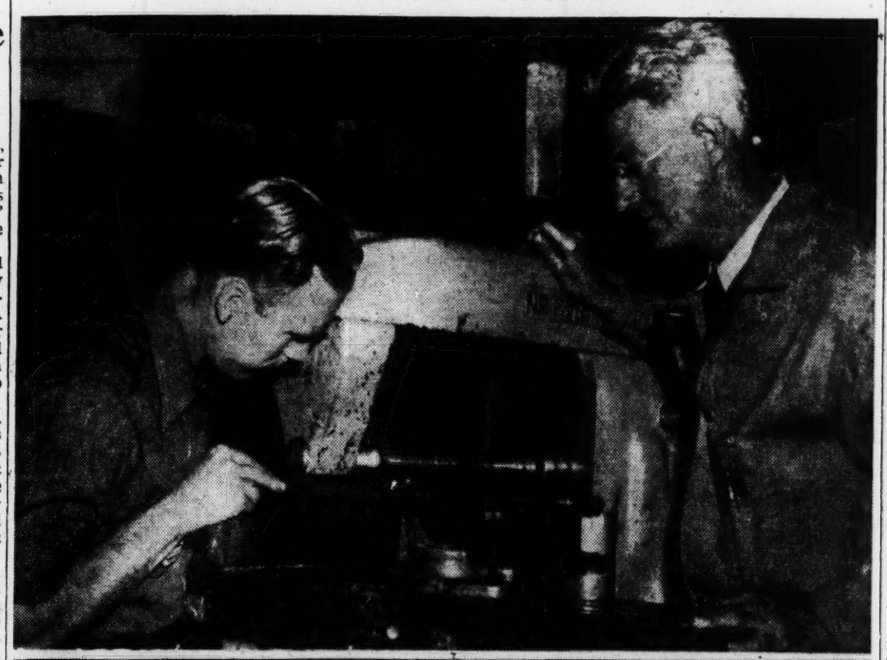
William M. Forgrave, former head of the Anti-Saloon League, must serve sentences of 2½ to 3 years in State Prison and 18 months in the House of Correction for larceny of several thousand dollars, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has ruled.

The high court freed H. Henry Anthony, partner of Forgrave in a securities firm. Both men were found guilty of larceny and conspiracy to steal at a jury trial before Judge Edward T. Broadhurst of Suffolk Superior Court two years ago.

The Supreme Court upheld exceptions taken by Mr. Anthony and by Mr. Forgrave on the conspiracy charge, but denied those taken by the latter on the larceny charge. "The evidence warranted findings that Forgrave by means of intentional false material representations as to the financial condition of the firm and the safety of the securities, obtained certificates for the benefit of his firm," Judge Stanley E. Qua said.



Defense Gets on Practical Basis



By a Staff Photographer

Naval Apprentices Get Machine Training

The three pictures show scenes in the machine shop of East Boston High School, where 25 trainees selected by authorities at the Charlestown Navy Yard today began practice work in lathing, milling, planing and other machining operations, for purposes of national defense.

Approximately 100 naval apprentices are now enrolled at Hyde Park High School, Mechanic Arts High School, and the East Boston institution, and the total is expected to rise rapidly to 240.

The trainees shown above are all helper machinists who have been working at the Charlestown Navy Yard. The courses are preparing them to take over jobs as full-fledged machinists. The work they are doing consists of assignments actually sent to the shops from the Navy Yard in connection with its repair and construction program.

Upper: J. B. Kiniry (right), inspector from the Charlestown Navy Yard, looks over a milling operation in which Robert Caswell of Marblehead (left) is engaged.

Middle: James E. Carter, a co-operative instructor in machine work in the Boston Public Schools system, explains the details of a taper sleeve to (left to right) Donald Fraser of Lynn, Chester Barnard of East Boston, and Joseph Mazzola of East Boston. Instructors supplied by the Boston Public Schools are conducting the courses. The Federal Government is financing them under a $15,000,000 grant for the nation-wide defense training program.

Lower: Thomas Fraser of Charlestown (left), who has been doing outdoor machine work at the Navy Yard, takes the dimensions of a machine part, while Warren Farwell of Wakefield works at a lathe.

Hingham to Open Old Houses for Red Cross

To benefit the Hingham Chapter of the American Red Cross and the Hingham Historical Society, the House Committee of the Historical Society has planned two pilgrimages to a number of old houses of Hingham to take place Saturday, Aug. 3, and Saturday, Aug. 10, from 10:30 a. m. until 5 p. m.

The Sydney M. Harrison House, on Main Street, which dates back to about 1815, is a fine example of a brick-end house. In it are many lovely pieces of old maple furniture and a particularly charming old mahogany hooded secretary with a block front. A natural rock garden and an attractive rose garden at the rear of the house may also be seen.

Mr. and Mrs. Stead W. Rodgers of South Pleasant Street will also open their eighteenth century home. The house has been recently restored and in it is a fascinating collection of old furniture. At one side of the house there is a lovely natural pool and a charming garden.

Has Long Stairway

Another interesting old home which will be opened is that of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Warren Mitchell of Lincoln Street. One of the outstanding features of the Mitchell home is the stairway which starts from the first floor and climbs to the second and third and finally to the cupola. The house itself dates back to about 1840.

Mrs. William W. Melcher of Cottage Street will open her home, which overlooks the Hingham harbor. Other places on view will be the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. Wentworth Hoyt on Main Street; the rectory of the Church of St. John the Evangelist; the 1763 home of the Rev. Daniel R. Magruder, on Main Street; the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maytham of Main Street, and the "salt box" house on Main Street, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kennth B. Hill.

Old Church Open

During the pilgrimages there will be an opportunity to visit the historic Old Ship Church, the oldest church structure in the United States to have been in continuous use.

The Old Ordinary, home of the Hingham Historical Society on Lincoln Street, near the bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, will be opened to visitors both days of the pilgrimage.

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Missing Arsenal Plan Gives Watertown a Bit of Mystery

Watertown's "Mystery of the Missing Plan," or "Who's Got the Blueprint," appeared to be entering a stage of anti-climax today.

Twenty-four hours after a plot plan of the Watertown Arsenal was declared missing from the Engineers' Office at the Town Hall, two facts only could be established—that the glass in the door of the Engineers' Office had unquestionably been smashed and that the plan could not be located.

If the Town Fathers were disturbed about the "break" there was slight evidence of it around the hall this morning.

George B. Wellman, Town Clerk, minimized the seriousness of the "crime," which for a time had all the aspects of "fifth column" activity. "The plan wouldn't amount to anything anyway," Mr. Wellman averred. "You could get the information from any map."

Chief of Police John Millmore declared, "We don't know that any plans are missing."

"The glass was smashed in the Engineers' Office door, wasn't it?" he was asked.

"Yes, but 'they' didn't get in," he replied.

"Has the F. B. I. been called in to help with the investigation?"

"If no plans were taken there's nothing to investigate, is there?" Chief Millmore answered.

A click of the telephone receiver indicated that the case for the police department had been stated.

Peter Duffy, Building Superintendent, who was called to the Engineers' Office yesterday when the "break" was discovered, admitted that police inspectors had been at the hall this morning continuing the investigation, but said he hadn't heard a word about their progress.

"To the best of my knowledge," Mr. Duffy stated, "the plans haven't been found. I don't know whether they were misplaced or stolen."

And so it went. Business as usual was the word at Town Hall as the first local "fifth column" scare was investigated.

Religion Held Up by Thomas As World Need

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, today blamed chaotic conditions throughout the world upon the failure of both religion and democracy to meet the challenge of the peoples' economic needs of the past decade when they needed "something stronger than themselves to lean upon."

Speaking before the Harvard Summer School on Religion and International Affairs, Mr. Thomas declared that religion, having lost its initial battle against economic factors, must now become reintrenched in the hearts of the people by "upholding the standards of value that inevitably come through metaphysics."

"The church can be a source of great power in the fight for better social conditions," Mr. Thomas declared. "But to do this, it must give to men the feeling of security and peace that comes from faith in the protection of a higher power."

The sad part of religion's failure, according to the Socialist leader, lies in the fact that religion is the only medium through which poverty and fear can be permanently abolished.

He recalled the opportunities of religion and democracy to forge a place in the hearts of the world's peoples by proving their efficacy in those hectic times prior to the rise of the dictators. Mussolini and Hitler, he started, are the alternatives of democracy and religion chosen by the people when democracy and religion "failed them at the moment."

Today, he said, "there is no distinction between the layman and the churchman. The great problem facing religion is the re-establishment of the world's faith in the application of religious principles to social and economic needs. Religion, itself, will never fail when properly applied."

The religious principles he referred to were "love of God and love of neighbor."

Civil Service Ratings Hit By Welfare Workers

There was talk today of an organized protest from 125 clerks and settlement workers in the Boston Department of Public Welfare against the methods employed by the State Civil Service Commission in grading recent civil service examinations for investigators and social workers.

The 125, who have had from three to eight years of experience with the Boston Welfare Department, claim that although many of their number got as high as 98 per cent on written examinations, they were marked far below the passing grade of 70 on "experience" and therefore were classed as having failed the examinations. College graduates who in some cases had had far less experience, they allege, were graded higher on experience.

Director of Welfare William G. O'Hare stated no protest had yet been lodged with his office. Civil Service Commissioner Ulysses J. Lupien likewise had heard nothing officially of the movement, although "some kind of an organized protest" was rumored to be under way, employees of his office said.

The group were expected to ask the civil service examiners to revise the examination scores. They said that if this is not done they will ask a hearing before the Civil Service Commission.

Garment Workers Receive Increase

Wage increases of from 2½c to 10c an hour for approximately 6,000 garment workers in New England have been announced by the Boston regional office of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor.

The old rate under the Federal law provided a flat minimum of 30c throughout the industry. The new order, effective yesterday, establishes various minimums for the may divisions of the industry, starting at 32½c, the next 35c, then 37½c, and finally 40 c an hour.

The original minimum was 25c, which was set in the first year of the Wage and Hour Law and gave way on Oct. 24, 1939, to the 30c figure.

Total workers to get a boost over the country are estimated at 200,000.

Bach Concertos To Go on the Air Over Station WRUL

Recordings of Bach's Concertos Nos. 2 and 3, the seventh in the series of symphonies which are being distributed through the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation, may be heard Saturday over Station WRUL from 6:30 to 7 p. m.

During July and August symphonies recorded by the world's greatest orchestras and conductors which are included in this series of "World's Greatest Music" will be radiocast each Saturday night.

The symphonies, selling at $1.69 a set, are being distributed by the Boston Committee at 31 Tremont Street, 889 Boylston Street, and 150 Federal Street. The six symphonies which have been released thus far as part of the series of 12 recordings, include: Schubert's No. 8 in B Minor, Beethoven's No. 5 in C Minor, Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," "Clouds" and "Festivals," Wagner's Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," and "Parsifal."

The Bach Concertos will go on sale Friday.

Colors of the Rainbow Help Farmers Grow Better Crops

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

How the spectroscope aids the farmer in producing better crops and better cattle occupied the attention of spectroscopists attending a conference on spectroscopy and its applications at Massachusetts Institute of Technology today.

From the earliest use of this instrument in metallurgical fields its value has been extended until it enters into practically every phase of modern business—even farming, as Prof. L. H. Rogers of the University of Florida demonstrated to the meeting today. He told members of the eighth summer conference that analysis of plant materials disclosed by the spectroscope as tiny portions are burned at very high temperature, show plants need or make use of some 57 of the 92 elements in the table of atoms.

Though ten elements, including carbon, hydrogen, potassium, oxygen, and phosphorous, lead the list of those essential to practically all plants, traces of many others, such as molybdenum, sodium, cobalt, manganese, boron, etc., are needed in small quantities. These Professor Rogers labeled "trace elements." He exhibited photos showing normal crops and those raised in soil deficient in one or essential trace elements.

Specifically, he told of discouraged farmers who had poor results raising tung trees when they were first introduced to the United States from China. Valuable to the paint industry, tung oil is required in large quantities, not so easily available with war in the Far East. Research with the spectroscope showed that the many American grown tung trees suffering from bronzed leaves were really lacking in zinc. Adding zinc sulphate to the soil, five pounds to the acre, corrected this. American tung oil growers whose trees are now just reaching maturity, stand to find a ready market for their product during the present crisis.

Similarly, with sugar cane grown in the newly drained areas south of Lake Okechobee in Florida. When agricultural scientists first investigated they found that sugar cane did extremely poor despite the fertility of the soil. Spectroscopic analysis showed a lack of zinc. When this was rectified, crops were better than normal. Corn likewise needs a small amount of zinc.

Many other things are vitally in need of these trace elements. Celery splits open and spoils without manganese. Cattle require a small amount of cobalt. Several crops need a trace of boron.

"Tech's" conference was opened by Dr. George R. Harrison, Director of the Applied Physics Laboratories. Last fall he received the Rumford Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, one of the highest and most desired awards in the realm of natural science.

Miss Bankhead and Pinero

The Arts in New England

By John D. Beaufort

Tullulah Bankhead, briefly fugitive from her tour of "The Little Foxes," is taking a busman's holiday and obliging summer theatergoers with another exciting lesson in acting. The vehicle chosen to carry her over the countryside is an old-fashioned brougham designed in 1893 by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, re-commissioned and staged in 1940 by Romney Brent, and entitled "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Last week it was at the Kirby Memorial Theater at Amherst, Mass., and this week it is at the Deertrees Theater, Harrison, Maine.

Mr. Brent has cut about everything possible from the script, but has managed to retain what approximates a full evening's performance. The residue—the first act is now virtually a 20-minute prologue and the second and third acts are short—has been staged vigorously and with a realization that the "big" scenes and some of the comedy dialogue are all of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" that a modern audience need see. These scenes and Miss Bankhead—especially Miss Bankhead—are certainly the only reasons for recalling the hapless Paula Tanqueray.

In case there are those who have not seen or read "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Pinero was dealing with questions of morality in a world governed by money, class, and—to put it mildly—the double standard. A woman with a past, Paula Tanqueray marries a society man, is bored by her new life, and furiously jealous of the man's daughter. When the daughter falls in love with a man out of Paula's past, the second Mrs. Tanqueray kills herself.

Undeniably, the dramatic situations of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" are contrived, unexplained, motivated. The whole story is as out of date as gas illumination. Yet with an actress like Miss Bankhead in the central role, there is still much that is exciting about Pinero's mismated heroine. The breakfast table scene in the second act, Paula's routing of the haughty Mrs. Cortelyon, and again her attempts to win over the stepdaughter provide the sort of pyrotechnics which Miss Bankhead can turn into a whole Fourth of July celebration.

Miss Bankhead has surrounded herself with an excellent company. The role of Aubrey Tanqueray is nothing more than a piece of overstuffed Victorian upholstery and it is a credit to Colin Keith-Johnston that the man doesn't bore the audience to the extent that he did Mrs. Tanqueray. James MacColl makes a good effect as the affectionate though cynical friend—the best of the men's roles—and Edmund George prattles and staggers as the muddled peer. Eugenia Rawls fills in with her own quality the stepdaughter's blankness. Leonore Harris, Madelein Clive, Stepsen Eugene Cole, and Jess Barker contribute effectively.

After the present week at Harrison, Miss Bankhead will appear at the Theater-by-the-Sea, Matunuck, R. I.; the Berkshire Playhouse, Stockbridge, Mass.; the Ridgeway Theater, White Plains, N. Y.; the Cape Playhouse, Dennis, Mass.; the North Shore Playhouse, Marblehead, Mass., and the Cedarhurst Playhouse, Cedarhurst, N. Y.

'Hold On to Your Hats'

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Al Jolson, in his new show, "Hold On to Your Hats," breezed into Chicago last evening and received a warm welcome from an audience which—by reason of the Democratic convention—was gathered extensively from other parts.

Plots are negligible factors in musical comedies and the strings that bind the story of "Hold On to Your Hats" are light and loose. Mr. Jolson, playing the part of the Lone Rider, is a gun-timid tenderfoot who has been lured into the wild and woolly West, there to be injected into horrendous adventures connected with bandits and with mustangs that make his existence grievous and uncertain.

Mr. Jolson is extraordinarily funny. His sense of the theater, too, and his singing make the new show one in which success is well and honestly earned. There are good tunes by Burton Lane, and few musical comedies in recent seasons have given theater-goers a more attractive scenic seting.

Martha Raye is indefatigable in song and dance, and never a point or quip finds her unprepared to make the most of it. Ruby Keeler as Shirley—an ingenue part—dances prettily, but as an impersonator of a romantic role (such as it is) her endeavors are somewhat tame. Jack Whiting, Miss Keeler's partner, also is a rather pallid lover, but a good voice and some graceful singing make his efforts worth while. An amusing part is played by Bert Gordon, a comedian who extracts fun from Jewish characteristics.

The humbler members of the company contribute much. This is particularly true of the dancers, whose evolutions were arranged for them by Miss Catherine Littlefield, ballet mistress last season of the Chicago City Opera.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

A New Chapter Heading in British Education?

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Kennylands, Britain's First State Boarding School A Significant Project

As a 'Boy Town' This Self-Contained Community, One of 31 Holiday Camps Originally Planned, May Change Trend of British Education

By R. Maillard Stead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A new chapter is now being written in the story of national education here. It opened with the gates of "Kennylands," Britain's first State boarding school, where 200 boys live as an entirely self-contained community in a wooded Berkshire beauty-spot near Reading, part of the original plan for putting some 6,000 further youngsters into 30 similar "holiday camps."

All this is part of the general scheme for evacuating children out of cities and towns considered liable to sustain aerial bombardment. But it is a great deal more than that. For it means the introduction of Government-provided schooling which bears some of the advantages enjoyed by boys and girls with parents affluent enough to send them away to board at "public schools," those celebrated British institutions "public" only in a limited sense of the word and traditionally associated with social discriminations of various kinds.

Self-Reliance And Team Spirit

At "Kennylands," for example, where the all-in fee per student is eight shillings and sixpence a week, the lads evacuated from Beal Modern Central School, Ilford, on the Essex outskirts of London, have not only extensive educational and recreational facilities but also specially good opportunities for acquiring two attributes that the public school pride themselves on inculcating. Namely, self-reliance and the "team-spirit."

The opportunities are specially good because the Beal boys have a hand in the actual development and maintenance of the camp—a group of centrally heated wooden huts on 20 acres of ground. This means that the new educational experiment promises the teaching of all sorts of things outside the run of ordinary school routine. Such as cooking, garden-cultivation, boot-repairing, darning socks, rearing pigs and chickens, raising an orchard, tending recreation fields, and looking after the premises generally. More ambitious projects undertaken or planned have been the laying down of a running track and lawn-tennis courts and the construction of a swimming pool.

"Kennylands," in short, is Boy Town. And by no means the least significant character in the population is the young gentleman deputed to discharge the duties of Town Crier. For when he strolls round the campus, ringing his bell, it quite often means a meal, of which there are four a day. Not including extra milk rations and an apple to take to the dormitory on retiring for the night.

There is plenty of variety on the theme of food, as a menu has been carefully evolved, different every day for a run of three weeks. While people who feel a bit peckish at odd times and have a coin or two to spare can resort (just as folk do at a public school) to the "Tuck Shop," emporium for candy and other forms of gastronomic entertainment favored by schoolboys.

So far, only out-of-class activities have been alluded to. And not all those, since mention has yet to be made of organized games, rambles through the countryside, and evening shows in the assembly hall used as a cinema or as a theater for concerts and plays by the boys themselves. But this does not alter the fact that Mr. Walter L. Norton, the Headmaster, and his assistants keep the boys at "Kennylands" as busy as could be wished in their spacious, green-shuttered classrooms.

House System Adopted

On fine afternoons, however, outdoor pursuits are allowed to take precedence over academics, chronologically, and the day's second session at the desks then occurs between 5 and 7 p. m. instead of from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Competition in work, as in sport and most things else, is stimulated by rivalry between the four "houses" into which Beal School is divided. Each is named after a prominent Ilford citizen. At the public schools, where the "house" system evolved, a "house" is customarily a self-contained section of the community, a living in quarters of its own under a Housemaster, intensely proud of its own traditions and accomplishments, and always in the keenest opposition to the other "houses." Only one thing is more important than "house." That is "School."

At "Kennylands" the "house" is more of a theoretical proposition, introduced to multiply the occasions for corporate effort.

As term-time ends at "Kennylands," what then for the evacuees? The answer is that they are discouraged from returning to Ilford or any other spot listed as within a "danger zone" but it is in order for them to take holidays in other areas. Non-classroom activities are being organized at the camp during vacations for the benefit of youngsters who are remaining there.

One of 31 Holiday Camps

"Kennylands" cost £20,000 to establish. And it is one of 31 "holiday camps" built by the National Camps Corporation in pursuance of the Government's pre-war plan to provide town children with opportunities to go to the country or seaside, as school units, for three weeks at a time during the summer months.

War has altered that program. Today these camps, utilized as boarding-schools "for the duration" and augmented by large vacant houses suitable for adaptation to the same purpose, appear as a means of resolving in part—albeit in very small part—the complex difficulties presented by the national evacuation scheme to the Board of Education, the Ministry of Health, School authorities, parents, children, and the householders with whom children are billeted for an indefinite period in the reception areas.

Just how small a part camps can play in the evacuation scheme, unless many millions of pounds are to be spent on construction, is clear from the fact that the 31 already commissioned, involving the outlay of more than £1,000,000, can take care of less than one per cent of the State school children whose removal or continued absence from urban centers is strongly recommended by the Government.

Small though their present part may be, "Kennylands" and the other camps in the scheme are held to be great in significance. For to educationists they represent yet another progressive path which may be pursued toward a logical conclusion when the war-time chapter ends and peace returns.

Schultz

Scenes of activity at Kennylands. (1) Getting at the root of this gardening business. (2) The study on the balcony. (3) A polished performance for the team. (4) Earnest study and a satisfying subject. (5) Oyez! Oyez! The town crier on his rounds.

Is College Worth While?—'Yes,' From England

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

England

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Dear Round Tablers:

The discussion just begun in the Youth Round Table is one that interests me enormously. The problem is one that has exercised my mind very greatly for some years, but for which I have found a definite answer in my own experience.

For two or three years before I left school, one of the largest and oldest girls' Public Schools in London, it was gradually borne in upon me that I was to go to the University. With whom the idea originated it would be impossible to say, the only definite thing about it is that I was not the originator of the scheme, I wanted to do nothing so much as to go to Australia, New Zealand or South Africa in order to grow oranges or raise stock. But, alas for my idea of adventure! My parents allowed themselves to become enamoured of the idea and so, after a steady course through the school during which I had achieved nothing brilliant, but had gained a very good general education, I found myself a student at a college which was part of the University of London.

During the three years I spent at College again I achieved no outstanding success academically, but I believe that no other student profited more from a college career than I. There were golden summer days spent punting on the river, there were gallops through the near-by woods, there were the long and intimate discussions which lasted far into the night and during the course of which principles and ideals were fought and argued over and a true sense of values gained.

All these things, combined with the course of world history and philosophy that I took, left me with an enduring sense of what was most important in life and no peace until I had found the thing for which I was looking without knowing what I sought.

After College I took a secretarial course and, like many other young graduates at that time, had a hard struggle to find a post. When I finally did so, the work was not what I wanted but later I was glad of many lessons I learned in those early times. Later I settled down in interesting work for some three years at the end of which time I began to spread my wings for further flight. Before I had ventured further, Germany invaded Poland and, like many other workers in London, I found that my occupation had vanished in the transition from a state of peace to war.

After a few weeks, however, I found new work full of interest and opportunity, hard work with many seeming problems and trials to be solved and lightened for others, work which has grown upon me and given me deep insight into human nature and a greater sympathy with and understanding of my fellow men.

I am convinced that, had I not had an acquaintance with the development of the world in which we live and the things men have puzzled about and fought over from the earliest times, I could not possibly have so readily adjusted myself to the change of work and environment nor learnt so quickly what was expected of me in the office and outside.

Leisure is very scarce in wartime England and so people who want much time to themselves for renewing of their mind and mental power have to snatch at every precious moment and use it with full concentration of effort. I know now, as never before, that my days at College were not wasted, for I learnt to concentrate and work furiously when I did apply myself to books in order to have time for the world outside that was always calling me.

Again, when seemingly "hard and heavy tidings" come to us over the radio or in the newspaper, or even in the offices where we work, those of us whose minds are richly stored with the treasures of philosophy or golden memories of youth, can turn for a short time to the rich store of memory and find consolation in past experiences of men; or laugh by ourselves over escapades almost forgotten; or enjoy once again gliding up the sunlit river lazily trailing our hands over the side of the punt; or trotting gaily down a woodland glade, ducking our heads to avoid low sweeping branches and watching the sunlight making dappled shadows on the brown path before us. Such things as these give us courage to face again the toil before us and help us to strive onward to

"That high tableland
To which our God Himself is moon and sun."

(Miss) E. H. P.

Through the Editor's Window

Let Us Look at One Another

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Almost daily, nowadays, as fruitage of our own experience or of that of some friend who writes from war-torn Europe, we seem forced to face the thought of going forward without some element of everyday living that we had hitherto taken for granted—some little comfort, perhaps, or "necessity," or habit of thinking. The homelike objects familiar to us or to friends far away become swiftly precious because no longer sure. Informal ways of living, and also the people immediately around us, grow infinitely dear.

If suddenly we were to be removed in some way from everything we have accepted as ordinary daily experience—as indeed countless refugees and "evacuees" have been—what, I wonder, would we look back upon in human everyday living as dearest to recall; what, in other words, could we wish, even now, to experience more deeply.

* * *

Do you remember, in Thornton Wilder's "Our Town," how lingeringly Emily loved the simple things that for her spelled "home"—the coming down to breakfast in the morning, greeting one another, clocks ticking, her mother's sunflowers, dresses freshly ironed, the milkman arriving—all the little everyday habits of living; and then, most of all, the dear ones in her family, their expressions, voices, ways, the individualities of each that somehow she had come to know and understand, down deep.

But do you remember, too, how her yearning was depicted with a cry of poignant regret, as she recognized how the experiences that might easily be so beautiful were not really captured because not fully lived? To her mother she longed to say, in effect, down across the years, "Please look at me as if you really saw me, Mama. Here we are, together, and we just keep on doing things, never really 'seeing' each other." And to the little family, seen in memory around the breakfast table, "Here we are, at last, all together again as we used to be. These things that take up our minds, that fill our talk, are not important. Let us look at one another. Oh, please, let us look at one another."

Absorbed in this or that, the members of her family, although devotedly serving one another, never, she realized, ventured over the threshold into that holier realm where they "saw" one another. Do any of us actually realize life while we are living it, she asked.

* * *

I suppose we are too hurried, too taken up with the thing of the moment. Perhaps some of us are a bit afraid of the deep experience it might bring. But it is not an experience of the emotions; we need not turn away from it.

It does, however, take moments of quiet contemplation, moments free from our usual way of thinking we have to be doing something all the time. Perhaps it would be worth trying, just to stop and look at one another, thinking more deeply about one another than the surface things. Such happy effort might indeed be part of a full day lived as deeply as one can. Really seeing the dear familiar objects that make up our human environment in home, school, or office, drinking deep draughts of delight at the beauty of town or country—children in the park, clouds soaring overhead, books along a shelf, and the jolly familiar talk around one, whether in the store, on the bus, along the beach, or around the dinner table.

And as for the loved ones, neighbors, and friends, with whom we are living our lives in this human environment, "Let us look at one another." If these serious times in which we are now living help us to do this, we are not losers.

A Tuesday Column

Dormitory Heads Hold Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Corvallis, Ore.

The first housemothers' conference in the West has recently been held on the Oregon State College campus June 24 to July 12. It was attended by hostesses of sorority houses and dormitories, from Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Nebraska, and other states in this region.

The conference was for housemothers, counselors, those in charge of student living groups, and others desiring employment of this kind. Purdue University in Lafayette, Ind., held the first housemothers' conference in the United States last summer and will repeat it again.

Three-fold instruction in basic informational requirements for housemothers were given in non-credit courses. Classes in foods and nutrition and in home management occupied the mornings, lectures, discussions, and demonstrations in guidance and counseling, the afternoons.

The first unit of study, background in foods included food values, standards, purchasing, and meal service. Unit two, problems in home management, took up direction of labor and work schedules, keeping records, quantity cookery and recipes, large equipment, utilization of storage space, furniture arrangement, renovation problems with textiles, flower and mantle arrangements, and landscape architecture with an emphasis on maintenance of grounds.

Guidance and counseling, the third unit, considered philosophy, intellectual stimulation, development of desirable attitudes, the housemother's opportunity to aid in freshman orientation and her responsibility for student health, relationship to administration and administrative policies, and intergroup relationships.

COEDUCATIONAL

EVALUATING EDUCATION

How can parents evaluate the worth of the school in which their sons and daughters are growing up? We believe that a decisive answer may be found in a series of twelve test questions, which will be presented, one by one, each Tuesday and Saturday, on this page.

TEST QUESTIONS
for Parents:

No. 9—Are athletics regarded as a part of the educational program in which every boy or girl who wishes to may take part, or are school sports conducted largely as a tribute to civic pride in which the needs of the aspiring beginner are overlooked in favor of the brilliant performer? Does the quality of the coaching out on the field where the "scrub" football team practices compare favorably with that down in the stadium where the "varsity" team is at work?

If a school can answer this and the other eleven questions with a strong affirmative (as the Principia Upper School can), we believe it is a good school.

Write for Interesting Leaflet Listing All 12 Test Questions

The PRINCIPIA
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College, Upper School
Junior College, Lower School
Coeducational

See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

Self-Education Through Planned Reading

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently California's State Department of Education sent out a thousand bulletins announcing a new project for adult self-education called "Reading to Learn." In less than five weeks, came twenty thousand inquiries about it. Not strange, then, that this effort to extend adult education beyond the classroom should be being pressed, for such hearty response tends to reinforce the Department's conviction that a million people in the state will welcome a plan whereby they can obtain enlightenment equal to their needs.

In Various Fields

California is singularly well off in the number of its agencies for adult education. At present, five hundred thousand people are now taking advantage of the splendid classroom opportunities here being given them. But twice as many again must be eager to keep abreast of the times by cultivating their interest in such social and practical subjects as contribute to the sense of being fully equipped which every individual needs. It is with these people in mind that Mr. George C. Mann, Chief of the Division of Adult and Continuation Education, has inspired and supervised the preparation of reading courses which can be distributed free to all who want them.

Without increasing the expenditure of his division's funds, Mr. Mann was able to requisition the services of expert staff members to prepare courses to be given in this way. The first one, presented in an inexpensive but most attractive mimeographed booklet, is called "Builders of the West." It outlines, with annotations, a course of reading which anyone convenient to a public library will find not hard to follow. This booklet, obtainable from the State for the asking, has been distributed throughout a thousand libraries, schools, and women's clubs of the state by way of introducing this new service to the public. In due time, similar courses in popularized (not popular) economics, natural science, parent education, and the like, will be ready.

For Self Testing

No doubt, as Mr. Mann suggested, the genesis of this plan is the American Library Association's splendid and well developed series of "Reading with a Purpose" pamphlets. But the California project is designed to reach many who are not yet habitual users of the public library. Furthermore, it can deal with topics of local interest, as in the first course, which would not properly come within the sphere of the American Library Association's nation-wide program. Most important of all, its striking element is its timeliness, for "Reading to Learn" will be as current as the work in the state's evening school classrooms.

Because everyone likes to gauge his progress, true and false tests will be available to all who want them. Because, too, many feel the need of reward's incentive, the Division of Adult Education, for a fee of 50 cents, will offer to grade the reader's test, record the result, and confer upon him a certificate in recognition of completed work. As an extra-budgetary item, then, this plan challenges many another state and community to extend the scope of its adult education work, for although a 50 cent fee can cover the bare clerical cost of the specialized phase of the service, only enthusiasm and awareness of human needs are being drawn upon to prepare the courses, distribute them, and conceive their purpose in terms of humanity's worthy desire to reach out beyond limitations.

K. H. H.

Teaching Is An Art

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A man who wants to teach, must not only have learned, he must have lived. Everything he wants really to give—to teach—has to come out of his inner self. He must know human beings, understand their traits, feelings, and reactions, if he wants to be understood. His pupils have to like his way of approach.

Furthermore, it is his duty to develop a sense of co-operation among his students. He is there to help them, to put them so at their ease, instill in them such confidence, that they will ask for help. He must lead his students, help them to understand themselves, to find themselves. To be able to do this, he must be able to learn from them as well. The more he will learn, the more helpful he will be.

In my experience at colleges in various countries, I have come across men who have done wonders with young people. Students who came to college greatly inhibited and self-conscious, have been helped to understand themselves and develop their powers. There is no limit to an educator's influence on a young person's development.

We should consider teaching—like painting, writing, and composing—as an art.

F. B.

You Feel Sure Her Voice Is Pleasant

Business training should always include some voice training, and also training in office etiquette that will help a girl or man to be gracious in meeting people and in talking to them over the telephone. This student at the Burdett College, Boston, a school that gives many branches of secretarial and business training to men and women ready for college grade work, not only "knows her lines" but knows how to speak in a pleasant, encouraging voice with enunciation that is clear and crisp. Her voice-contribution can facilitate her firm's ousiness arrangements and is therefore recognized by the school as definitely a part of her work as a switchboard operator.

Handbook of Visual Instruction

A handbook which every teacher in the field of visual instruction ought to have is the Ninth Yearbook of the National Council for the Social Studies titled Utilization of Community Resources in the Social Studies. Significant materials appear dealing with school excursions, the making of maps and charts, exploring the community, and the like.

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Former Red Sox Pitcher Due to Show—Curtis Cup Sailors Racing Again Today

Buck Newsom Brings 13-Game Winning Streak to Fenway

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Babbling Buck Newsom, who would rather win one game from the Red Sox than a double-header from the Yankees, pitches one-half of tomorrow's twin bill at Fenway Park. The veteran right-hander has won 13 straight for the Detroit Tigers and is boasting that he will add the local American Leaguers to his string.

Babbling Buck was beaten by the St. Louis Browns in the opening engagement of the season, but since that distant date has been mowing down the opposition with surprising regularity. His most recent triumph was gathered at Griffith Stadium, Washington, where he blanked the Senators on two hits Saturday.

Approaches Record

Supported by one of the stoutest offenses in the majors, the big right-hander is pointing toward a new consecutive victory record. The American League standard is 16, first established by A. G. Spaldinig away back in 1875 and last equaled by Schoolboy Rowe of the Tigers in 1934. Lefty Grove also reached that total with the Athletics in '31.

If Babbling Buck can go as high as 16 straight, he will then be in line for the all-time major record of 19, held jointly by Tim Keefe and Rube Marquard of the old Giants. Running up such a string involves many factors, not the least important of which is good fortune. Should the Detroiter be favored with the well-known "breaks," he may write a new figure in the Little Red Book of baseball.

Bridges Ready

In the other half of tomorrow's double-header between the Tigers and Red Sox, Tommy Bridges will probably work for the visitors. Joe Cronin is expected to send Jim Bagby and Jack Wilson to the mound. Jim has won six and lost seven. Jack's record is four and two. He gained an 11-7 triumph on his last trip to Detroit.

Cronin said today that Jimmy Foxx would probably be back on first base for the Tiger series, which continues at Fenway with singles Thursday and Friday. The first baseman was not in uniform while the Sox were beating the Browns 10-6 yesterday. Neither was Lou Finney, who also may be ready for Del Baker's club.

Di Maggio Stars

Meanwhile, the Sox continue to roll merrily along without Finney and Foxx, with young Dom Di Maggio in right field and Marvin Owen at first. Dom is the new popularity kid at Fenway. Forced to sit out most of the season's first half, he is now showing the Hub he earned the 1939 most valuable player award in the Pacific Coast League.

Jim Tabor and Joe Heving starred in yesterday's Brownie triumph. Relieving Herb Hash in the third inning, Joe held off the dangerous visitors and captured his fifth win. He now owns two relief triumps each over the Athletics and Browns, and one over the Yankees. Tabor made three hits, scored twice and stole his eighth base. He leads the club in this almost lost art.

* * *

Briefs . . . Both Dick Bartell and Pinky Higgins have been out of the Detroit infield, but they may return for the Red Sox series . . . If the Tigers win today at Philadelphia, they will still be leading the American League when they come here . . . The Red Sox early today were 2½ games behind the leaders, with a three-game advantage on the fourth-place Yankees . . . Fred Hofmann, Brownie coach, and Fred Haney, the manager, were ordered off the field yesterday by Umpire Joe Rue . . . It started when Alan Strange protested a called third strike in the fourth inning.

* * *

The Fenway Park infield was revamped while the Sox were on their last western tour, but it seems there still is room for improvement . . . Joe Cronin calls the Cleveland Stadium infield the best in the league . . . Somebody asked Lefty Grove if he was teaching Lefty Junior the manly art of pitching. "Nope," answered the southpaw. "And I've given up on his hitting. In other words, he'd better get a college education."

Olympets Meet Hartford Team A Second Time

Two strong softball aggregations from the Nutmeg State, the Burnham Brady Girls of Hartford and the Connecticut Yankee Girls out of New Haven, will meet the Olympets and the Totem Pole Girls respectively at the Garden next Thursday evening.

But Connecticut outfits have made Garden appearances this season. The Hartford team will be out to make up for an earlier 7-5 defeat that the Pets pinned on them at the Depot. In that contest, Hartford boasted a 5-4 lead going into the eighth inning, but a three-run rally saved the day for Boston.

The Totem Poles face their stiffest opposition as they square-off with the Connecticut Yankee Girls, who managed to split two games with the Olympets last season, and have lost one game to them this year. The Norumbegas lost for the first time indoors last Thursday night, when the Rhode Island All-Stars took a 7-4 decision.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio rf	5	0	1	3	0	0	0
Cramer cf	5	1	1	2	1	0	0
Cronin ss	3	2	2	5	4	3	0
Williams lf	5	1	2	3	2	0	0
Doerr 2b	5	0	1	1	1	5	0
Tabor 3b	5	2	3	3	1	1	1
Peacock c	3	2	1	1	6	1	0
Owen 1b	4	1	2	2	11	1	0
Hash p	1	1	1	2	1	1	0
Heving p	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	39	10	15	23	27	12	1
ST. LOUIS							
Strange ss	5	0	0	0	2	5	0
Grace rf	5	1	2	3	3	0	0
Judnich cf	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
Radcliff lf	3	1	2	2	1	0	0
McQuinn 1b	5	0	1	1	10	0	0
Clift 3b	3	0	1	2	1	3	0
Heffner 2b	4	2	1	1	4	1	0
Swift c	4	1	1	2	3	0	1
Auker p	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Cox p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Hoag	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawson p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Cullenbine	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bildilli p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	6	11	16	24	12	1

*Batted for Cox in fourth inning.
†Batted for Lawson in eighth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	2	3	0	0	0	2	1		—10
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0		—6

Runs batted in, Doerr 2, Auker, Cramer, Cronin 2, Radcliff, Clift, Heffner, Owen 2, Di Maggio 2, Heving, Swift, Cullenbine. Two-base hits, Judnich, Williams, Auker, Hash, Cramer, Clift, Grace, Swift. Three-base hit, Di Maggio. Home run, Cronin. Hits, off Auker, 6 in 1 2-3 innings; off Cox, 4 in 1-3 inning; off Hash, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Heving, 6 in 6 2-3 innings; off Lawson, 4 in 4 innings; off Bildilli, 1 in 1 inning. Left on bases, St. Louis 10, Boston 8. Stolen base, Tabor. Base on balls, off Hash 3, off Auker, off Lawson 2, off Heving 3. Struck out, by Heving 6, by Bildilli 2. Double play Doerr, Cronin and Owen. Winning pitcher, Heving. Losing pitcher, Cox. Time, 2h. 13m. Umpires, Rue, Geisel and Basil. Attendance, 2,500.

Bees

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Brown 3b	6	2	3	5	1	1	0
Gutteridge 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. Moore cf	5	2	2	3	4	0	0
J. Martin cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter rf	4	2	2	2	0	0	0
Mize 1b	3	2	2	1	10	0	0
Hopp 1b	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Koy lf	5	3	4	7	1	1	0
Orengo 2	5	1	4	5	2	5	0
S. Martin 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion ss	5	0	0	0	4	2	0
Owen c	5	0	4	0	4	0	0
Warneke p	5	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	43	12	20	28	27	12	0
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	4	1	1	3	0	1	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	2	3	10	1	0
E. Moore rf	3	0	1	1	3	1	0
Glossop 2b	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Rowell 2b rf	4	0	1	1	3	4	0
Ross lf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	2	3	1
Cooney cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berres c	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
Andrews c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Errickson p	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Williams p	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	35	2	8	12	24	16	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	3	4	0	3		—12
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 2

Runs batted in, Miller, T. Moore, Koy 4, Orengo 3, Owen, Slaughter, Hassett, Warneke. Two-base hits, Rowell, T. Moore, Hassett, Owen, Koy, Orengo. Three-base hits, Brown, Koy, Sisti. Hits, off Errickson, 10 in 5 innings; off Williams, 10 in 3 innings. Left on base, Boston 6, St. Louis 10. Base on balls, by Errickson, 2, by Williams. Struck out, by Errickson, by Williams, by Warneke 4. Wild pitches, Williams 2. Losing pitcher, Errickson Time 1h. 54 min. Umpires Jorda, Sears and Dunn. Attendance, 711.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wagner	9	1	0	1.000
Heving	17	5	1	.833
Grove	13	5	2	.714
Wilson	19	4	2	.667
Dickman	17	6	4	.600
Galehouse	15	6	4	.600
Hash	23	7	5	.583
Bagby	18	6	7	.462
Ostermueller	14	0	3	.000
Mustaikis	1	0	1	.000
Johnson	0	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Salvo	6	4	1	.800
Errickson	18	6	3	.667
Sullivan	18	5	8	.385
Posedel	19	6	10	.375
Coffman	18	1	2	.333
Piechota	10	2	4	.333
Strincevich	14	1	4	.200
Javery	13	0	3	.000
Williams	1	0	0	.000

Nettelbladt Is Publinks Victor In New England

WORCESTER, Mass., July 16 (AP)—Carl Nettelbladt, long-hiting local golfer, yesterday won the New England public links championship by scoring a 36-hole medal of 144 over his home course at the Green Hill Golf Club during the 20th annual title tournament under the auspices of the New England Public Golf Association.

The blond clouter succeeded Fred (Jada) Hill, also of Green Hill, as New England public links king when Hill came in with a 151 to tie for fourth place in a field of 99 golfers from three States.

The local Green Hill Club retained its eight-man team championship, scoring a total of 1,237 to lead New Haven, Conn., with 1,269; George Wright of Boston, 1,307; Silver City of Meriden Conn., 1,312; Franconia of Springfield, 1,326; Springfield Memorial, 1,338; Scarboro of Boston, 1,344; Triggs Memorial of Providence, R. I., 1,391, and Fresh Pond of Cambridge, 1,435.

Nettelbladt's rounds of 73 and 71 gave him a four-stroke lead on the field with Sam Videtta of Happy Valley in Lynn runner-up at 148. Joe Pajak, Springfield's public links champion, was third with 149.

Scores follow:

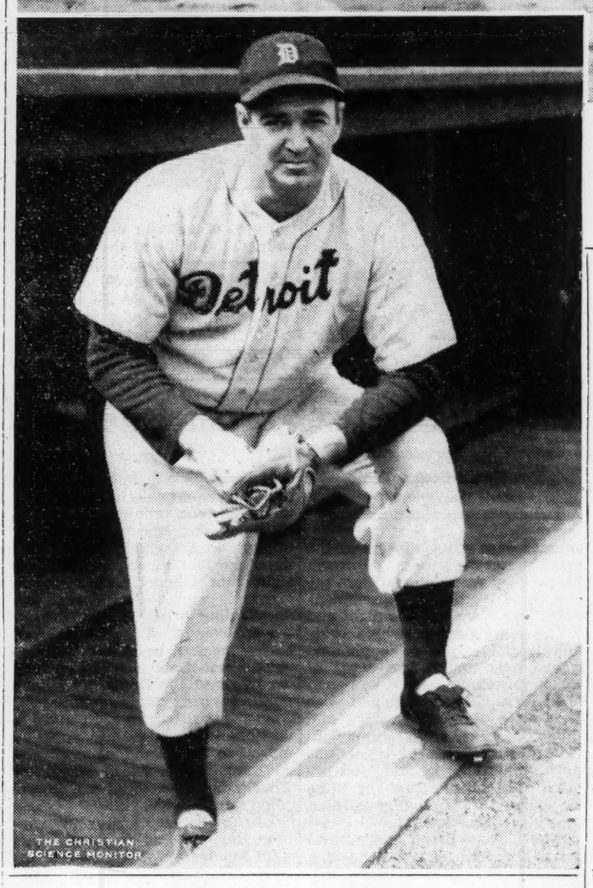
Carl Nettelbladt, Worcester	73-71—144
Sam Videtta, Lynn	70-78—148
Joe Pajak, Springfield Memorial	76-73—149
Fred Hill, Worcester	80-71—151
Bruno Pardee, New Haven	73-78—151
A. Gedney, New Haven	77-74—151
Tony Budwitz, Meriden	77-74—151
William O'Connell, Worcester	77-75—152
Walter Kupiec Springfield Franconia	77-75—152
Everett Shaw, Worcester	75-78—153
Joseph Goldshinsky, New Haven	77-76—153

Brooklyn Player Wins

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Que., July 16 (CP)—Barbara Platou of Brooklyn, N. Y., won the women's singles trophy at the Seigniory Club invitation tennis tournament yesterday when she defeated Mary Porter of Montreal, 6—0, 6—2, in the final.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Two Games
First Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Four Claws on Coming Tiger



By a Staff Photographer

Upper: Rudy York, Charley Gehringer, Dick Bartell and Pinky Higgins—regular Detroit infield which is temporarily broken up by mishaps to Bartell and Higgins. However, it may be intact for the Red Sox series opening at Fenway Park tomorrow. Lower: Buck Newsom, veteran right-hander, who has won 13 straight games on the mound for the Tigers. He will pitch one half of tomorrow's double-header here.

Tiller Talk

Barbara Conolly Outsails Boy Rivals

MARBLEHEAD, July 16—The name of Barbara Lane Conolly was on everyone's lips here today at the Eastern Yacht Club.

She was tied with Bobby Coulson, Eastern skipper, for the Curtis Cup lead as a result of a first and second in yesterday's initial races of the North Shore junior sailing championship.

Her long, blonde hair flowing in the fresh southwesterly breezes inaugurated the series with auspicious acclaim. The 16-year-old miss stole the "show" from Dick Mechem of Annisquam, who is attempting his third-straight conquest.

So neatly did Miss Conolly work her boat to windward in yesterday's two races that she not only completely surprised the experts here, but sent her home club's stock soaring high for the first time since Stanton Deland won the coveted series in 1931.

Corinthian's showing since then has been nothing to talk about. A year ago, they neglected to enter a crew for they felt none of their junior skippers were capable of stern competition. In fact, it wasn't until late Sunday night, a mere 10 hours before the first gun was to be fired, that Corinthian's committee decided to enter a crew.

They Laughed

And yesterday, before the first race, they laughed at Barbara's chances. "Oh well," one remarked, "it will be good competition for her, and maybe she can give a better performance next year."

Ever her brother, Stephen Conolly, watching from the race committee boat, laughed as he followed her maneuvers up the wind in the second race. But he was laughing in admiration of her expert handling of the M-B Class knockabouts being used in the series.

Steve was skipper of Corinthian's forces in 1938 and came closest to Deland's record of any of that club's hopefuls. He finished a point astern of Mechem, when the Annisquam skipper won his first North Shore championship.

"I think I'd better move out of the house a couple of days," he said after his sister had won the second race of the day. "She will be the skipper of the household for a while now."

Even Peter Conolly, 15, who handled the light sails for his older sister, was ready to claim runner-up honors in the Conolly home last night. His work with the spinnaker on the run home helped pass Sandy Bay's leading crew, as well as stave off Eastern's attempt to catch Miss Conolly. He thus helped to insure victory. The third member of the crew is Sally Smith.

But it was Barbara's day from the minute the gun sounded just before noon yesterday. She was right at the line with the rest of the crews, and continued on a long starboard hitch out to sea all by herself. The rest of the fleet stood inshore towards Tinker's, while she sailed her own race.

At the windward mark, she was first to round with young Coulson close astern. Faster work on the spinnaker leg home, gave Coulson the opening salute.

Plays Middle

Barbara was not to be denied. Again she sailed her own race in the second encounter. This time she elected to play the middle. When the western division overstood the mark, it was she that was only a few second behind Everett Wilkinson of Sandy Bay at the windward buoy.

On the reach over to Tinker's she closed the gap considerably, and then nipped Sandy Bay on a clever jibe at the second mark. From that point on, Barbara kept her boy rivals astern.

For the only girl skipper in the series, Miss Conolly made the boy's take a stern seat yesterday. The telescope will be brought out today to watch the girl with the long curls work her boat up to windward.

W. A. D.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	AB	H	Ave.
Carey	14	30	11	.367
Finney	68	307	109	.355
Williams	74	294	96	.327
Peacock	36	68	22	.324
Cramer	77	338	103	.305
Foxx	76	286	85	.297
Di Maggio	32	81	24	.296
Tabor	75	290	79	.273
Spence	14	15	4	.267
Cronin	76	266	69	.259
Doerr	75	313	79	.252
Owen	10	29	7	.241
Desautels	57	180	35	.194
Glenn	13	23	1	.043

Bees

	Games	AB	H	Ave.
Rowell	52	164	52	.317
Ross	71	274	83	.303
Miller	70	257	74	.288
Moore	51	188	54	.287
West	69	253	71	.280
Hassett	67	264	64	.242
Andrews	12	17	4	.235
Sisti	56	210	49	.233
Cooney	40	96	21	.219
Wartsler	29	55	12	.218
Masi	32	77	16	.208
Glossop	45	128	26	.203
Berres	40	82	14	.171
Wietelmann	19	10	1	.100

Splitting the Fairways

U. S. G. A. Defines Terms

The United States Golf Association is making a plea to players, writers, and local committees throughout the country for the correct use of golf terms. In its monthly bulletin, it stresses the point that the use of correct terms is as necessary as the rules of the game, for frequently the U. S. G. A. has difficulty understanding disputes because of confusion in terms used.

Among those most often used incorrectly, the association lists:

Bogey: "This does not mean 'one over par,' but does mean the score which a fair player should make on a given hole and so for a whole course; it parallels par. Bogey for a hole may or may not be the same as par." The association suggests that if a word meaning one-over-par is needed, it should be coined which will not conflict with any word of established meaning.

Twosome: "This is not a golf term. If one man plays against another, the match is a 'single,' as in tennis. In stroke play, two players competing together are a 'couple.'"

Threesome

Threesome: This is a match in which one player plays against two playing alternate strokes with one ball. Such a match is rare. The word does not mean three players, each playing against the other; that is a three-ball match. Neither does it mean three players competing together in a stroke competition (such as a qualifying round for a tournament). The proper word in the latter case is simply 'three.'"

Foursome: "This covers two players playing alternate strokes with one ball against two others playing one ball in match play or against the field in stroke play. There has been a tendency to use the word to cover a four-ball match, and so the term 'Scotch foursome' has been used in some cases to distinguish between the two." But, the association points out, definitions of Scotch foursomes differ in various parts of the country, and it would be better to call the matches simply what they are, without reference to the word 'foursome.'

Medal Play

Medal play: "This term has crept into golf language as a synonym for "stroke play," perhaps because in stroke play competitions, particularly in qualifying rounds, the prize is often a medal. No great harm has been done, but 'stroke play' is the correct term, according to the Rule Book and tradition."

Dormie: "When a player, or his side, is as many holes up as there are holes remaining to play, he or his side is 'dormie.' It is not correct to say that the opponent or the match is 'dormie.'"

In conclusion, Richard S. Francis, who prepared the article for the U. S. G. A., declares that the spelling of dormie is a reminder that a golfer's bag-carrier is a "caddie," not a "caddy," and that "Bogey" should never be written "bogie."

* * *

Francis Oumet has sent in his entry for the Eastern amateur championship, to be played at Briarcliff Golf Club Aug. 8-11. Other outstanding golfers against whom he will compete are Bill Holt of Syracuse, the defending champion; Willie Turnesa, former U. S. amateur champion, who lost out in the final last year; Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, twice a U. S. amateur finalist; Jim Ferrier, Australian champion; and Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., former Western amateur champion.

* * *

Carl Nettelbladt's victory in the New England public links championship yesterday was his first major win in 15 years of campaigning. The former pro, who only last week failed to qualify for the State amateur, scored 73-71—144 over his home course at Green Hill to lead the rest of the field by four strokes. Nettelbladt, whose brother Harry is the pro at Framingham, has been runner-up in the New England event three times.

Gordon Campbell

North Shore Junior Yacht Standing Is Tightened Up

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 16—Five and a quarter points separated the first crew, Eastern, and the last crews, Swampscott and Eastern Point, early this afternoon after George O'Day of Pleon featured the only morning race of the North Shore junior yacht racing championship, sailed in a brisk southwesterly here.

This morning's leaders tied for top position, Bobby Coulson of Eastern and Barbara Conolly of Corinthian, dropped to next to last and last, respectively, in the third race of the series today.

Following O'Day of Pleon on this morning's race were John Clay of Eastern Point, Everett Wilkinson of Sandy Bay, Tom Rowen of Swampscott, defending champion Dick Mechem of Eastern, and Corinthian.

Coulson edged past Miss Conolly for the series lead by one point, with Sandy Bay third, Pleon fourth, Annisquam fifth and Eastern Point and Swampscott tied for last.

Mechem's chances of winning the Curtis Cup for the third consecutive year looked slim this morning after his two fourths yesterday, which placed him five and a quarter points behind the two leaders, Coulson and Miss Conolly.

There were several protests in the second race yesterday, but all were withdrawn when the crews beat the boats they were protesting.

The spectators fleet was unusually small, but another bright morning today attracted more.

Mishaps which caused the postponement of yesterday's third race were all fixed this morning. The spinnaker on Sandy Bay's boat had been replaced, while the starboard side stay on Coulson's craft was repaired.

* * *

Coulson's win in the morning race yesterday was a remarkable bit of sailing from behind. He was over the line at the start, and had to circle the committee boat before re-starting. Twice he caught Miss Conolly for the lead, the last time keeping it.

* * *

Miss Conolly and her crew of Sally Smith and cousin, Peter Conolly, was visibly excited after receiving the gun in the second race. She jumped up from her seat and threw her arms around Sally.

* * *

Annisquam Yacht Club: Capt. Richard Mechem, age 17, John Lowe, 16, Theodore Norton, 16.
Corinthian Yacht Club: Capt. Barbara L. Conolly, 16, Sally Smith, 16, and G. Peter Conolly Jr., 15.
Eastern Yacht Club: Capt. Robert Coulson, 15, Daniel R. Pinkham Jr., 17, Clinton McKim, 14. Alternate, David Loring, 17.
Eastern Point Yacht Club: Capt. John Clay Jr., 17, Henry Birdseye, 15, Meriam Ervin, 17.
Pleon Yacht Club: Capt. George D. O'Day, 17, Alexander Watson, 16, Frank P. Scully Jr., 15, Substitutes, Paul W. Webster, 16, and Burgess Hutchinson, 14.
Sandy Bay Yacht Club: Capt. Everett R. Wilkenson, 17, David M. Pierce, 13, Munroe Hale, 15.
Swampscott Yacht Club: Capt. Thomas B. Brown, 17, Bruce Durkee, 16, Nancy Dunwoody, 16.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, July 17

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p m.—"Music for a Summer Evening."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Orchestra. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Songs and Dances. HATS, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—News. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Chuo Symphony Orchestra. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. Opera. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Orchestra Concert from Stuttgart. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Little to Run Four-Ball Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 16—Lawson Little, U. S. open golf champion, will conduct the inaugural White Mountain four-ball invitation tournament Aug. 2-4 over the Bretton Woods, N. H., course. Mel Smith, golf instructor here, has already begun to enroll entrants prior to Little's arrival.

Invited players are expected to register in pairs, but individual entries will be accepted and partners assigned at the discretion of the tourney management. A large number of amateurs is expected from New England and other parts of the country to compete under U. S. G. A. rules for trophies to be awarded for the lowest qualifying round and winners and runners-up in all divisions.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"The Band Parade"	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15 Waltz music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Detroit - Philadelphia	"Melody Mart"
3:30 Convention news	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 News Service	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Detroit - Philadelphia	"Console Capers"
4:00 'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Detroit - Philadelphia	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Detroit - Philadelphia	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	'Comic Page Club"
5:00 Dramatic sketch	"Ring Up the Curtain"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Male quartet	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"; records	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News: Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather: music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News reports	George Stearney's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Time and Tempo"; G.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Travels Abroad"	Paul Stuart's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	Jenkins's Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Serenade"; music	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Sport comment	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Around the Town"
8:15 Heirs"; interviews	World's Greatest Music	soloists; drama	"Symphonic Strings"	"Around the Town"
8:30 L. Gluskin's Orch.	"Information, Please";	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Meet the Stars"; vo-	Sport program
8:45 L. Gluskin's Orch.	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	calists; orchestra	"About Today"; drama
9:00 "We, the People"	"Musical Americana";	Popular quiz	W. Williams, comment	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	Popular quiz	Herbie Woods' Orchestra	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	Grant Park Concert	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	"Variety Hour"
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	Grant Park Concert	sical Revue"	News Service	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	European news	"Summer Pastime"	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Democratic National	Democratic Nat'l Con-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Democratic convention:	Dance Parade
10:30 Convention Program	vention program from	'Uncle Walter's Doc-	address by Alvan W.	Paul Stuart's Orchestra
10:45	Chicago	house"; variety	Barkley; invocation	"Men About Town"
11:00 News: sports	News: music; weather	Weather Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15 News: music	"Music You Want"	News Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle" mys-
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Terry Shand's Orchestra	tery drama
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Terry Shand's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News: variety program	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Musical program	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music: news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News: weather	News: weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	**News Here and Abroad.**	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather: music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	Headline News: "Break-	"Portia Blake"; sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	table
8:45 "About Us"	fast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins"; sketch	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News: Mildred Carlson,	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 News Service	"Breakfast Club"	Variations	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Family Circle"	"Alice Blair"; sketch.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Family Circle"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	"Organesque"
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream"; drama	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hillton House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	Request program
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life"; drama.	"Singing Strings"	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interview	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Margaret Porter, songs
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review: Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Daily Inspirations
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide;
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Democratic Conv. news	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Mastersingers	"Musical Roundup"	Carter's of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	News Reporter	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	Music; Conv news	hold talk	"25 Years Ago Today"	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	Hymns of All Churches	First baseball game:	Religious program
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News: Weather	Grimm's Daughter"	Boston Red Sox-De-	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley

New Wrecking Crew in American League Appears—Salvo Winning for Casey Stengel

Washington Senators Drive Indians Out of First Place

By the Associated Press

The rest of the American League finally has succeeded in getting the proper respect from the St. Louis Browns, but now the circuit has a new wrecking crew.

The Washington Senators, who last week temporarily deposed the Detroit Tigers from the American League lead, knocked the Cleveland Indians off the top perch yesterday.

Washington will not be any more than a troublemaker this year, but Bucky Harris' Senators are doing their bit to keep the race in the junior circuit uncertain. They even climbed from the cellar to sixth place with their 8-6 decision yesterday, the second straight over Cleveland.

Hudson Pitched

Big Sid Hudson, the rookie graduate from a Class D league, pitched hitless ball for five innings and allowed the Tribe only seven safeties in all. His teammates gave him ample margin by smacking Lefty Al Milnar for six runs in the second and third innings.

The Browns, who were getting into everybody's hair through May and June, suffered their 13th consecutive defeat as Joe Cronin and Jim Tabor led the Boston Red Sox to a 10-6 victory. Cronin hit a homer and a single and Tabor three singles to pace a 15-hit offensive.

Detroit nosed out the Philadelphia Athletics 9-8 to regain first place. Eight of the Tigers' runs were crammed into the fourth inning when Hank Greenberg hit his 17th homer with two on. But it took a later circuit clout by Rudy York to decide the game. The A's outhit the Tigers 12-10, but made three errors.

Yankees Halted

The Chicago White Sox halted a four-game winning parade by the New York Yankees with a 3-2 squeeze play. Lefty Ed Smith held the champs to five hits for seven innings and when New York finally chased him in the eighth it was too late. Joe Kuhel's 14th homer in the first half of that inning proved to be the deciding run.

The Cincinnati Reds won another one-run verdict, their fourth in six games, 3-2, over the Phillies and lengthened their margin over the second-place Brooklyn Dodgers to three full games.

Bucky Walters held the tailenders to five hits, acquiring his 13th victory of the year. Ike Pearson matched him for half the game, but weakened.

The Dodgers divided a doubleheader at Pittsburgh, winning the first 10-1 and losing the second 4-3. Whitlow Wyatt spaced ten hits effectively and hit a home run, a double and a single toward the Brooklyn total of 17 safeties in the first game. But the Pirates pounced on Tot Presnell for four runs in the second and third frames of the nightcap and held on to win as Bob Klinger kept ten hits scattered.

The New York Giants were futility itself as they dropped a 5-3 game to the Chicago Cubs. The Terrymen made 15 hits to seven for the Cubs, but left 16 runners stranded, two short of the record. Nevertheless, they had the game tied at two-all when Hank Leiber came to bat in the last half of the seventh and hit a home run with two on.

The St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Boston Bees 12-2 with a 20-hit bombardment led by Ernie Koy, Mickey Owen and Joe Orengo. Lon Warneke worked effectively behind this cover, allowing eight hits.

Tandem Has Place in Modern Cycling

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Hans Ohrt, cycling authority, is shown with Irene Rich, featured in Columbia Pictures' "The Lady in Question," on a studio sound stage during a lull in the shooting. Ohrt is called to give technical advice and to provide period bicycles for many motion pictures.

Westerners Stand Out On Eastern Clay

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—The process of bringing the Eastern clay court championships under western domination got under way yesterday when Frank Parker of Pasadena, Calif., and Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., made belated debuts, with Kovacs winning three matches and Parker two.

Parker, the nation's second-ranking player, swept through Dick Todd, chairman of the tournament committee, 6—1, 6—3, and then overcame Dick Seeler of Bellerose, N. Y., 6—3, 6—3. Kovacs was troubled even less in defeating Tim Lanza, a member of the tournament committee, 6—0, 6—3, Pro Prewitt, also of the tournament committee, 6—1, 6—0, and Lester Hirschfield, local player, 6—0, 6—3.

Fourth-seeded J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., was forced to default because of an injured knee to Bill Reedy of Los Angeles. Joe Fishbach of Brooklyn, who follows him in the draw, advanced by default over Bob Decker, of Boston, and then ousted Carlton Rood of New York, 7—5, 6—3. Gerard (Jeff) Podesta, of Montclair, N. J., defending champion, reached the fourth round with a 6—0, 6—0 triumph over Ernest Romero, of New York.

The women's division in which Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco is seeded first, opened with Miss Wolfenden inactive. The only seeded player to take the court was Millie Hirsh of New York, No. 4, who blanked Mrs. William Demuth of New York. Nellie Sheer of Miami Beach scored 6—2, 6—0 over Linda Roberts of Brooklyn.

The Madden sisters, Cissy and Baba, of Boston, also advanced. Cissy defeated Barbara Forsch of New York, 6—2, 6—1, and Mrs. Jane Aron of Great Neck, N. Y., 6—0, 6—0. Baba didn't yield a game in routing Elizabeth Haas of Bronxville, N. Y.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

'Chief' Finds Niche With Bees

Winner of four games in five starts with the Boston Bees, Manual "Chief" Salvo is pushing himself to the front rank of National League pitchers. Every time he walks to the rubber and stops the opposing offense for Casey Stengel, Bill Terry pretends he isn't looking. The Chief tried for two years to make an impression at the Polo Grounds, but the manager of the Giants wasn't interested. At the moment, however, Terry would probably go high for the towering right-hander.

Stengel got Salvo in the deal which sent Tony Cuccinello to the Polo Grounds. At the hour of the trade, Chief was with Jersey City in the International League. He had not pitched an inning for the Giants. But it did not take him long to find his place with the Bees.

Started in Relief

Salvo's first appearance was on June 19, against the Pirates, when he yielded four hits, one walk, no runs, and fanned three in four relief innings. He made an instant hit with Stengel. Casey liked the way he handled himself on the mound, and he liked his control. So from that date on the Chief has been a regular starter on the Boston staff.

In succession the big Californian has delivered complete games in competition with the Cardinals, Dodgers, Phillies, Dodgers, and Cubs. His last two efforts have been shutouts—1-0 from the Dodgers and 5-0 over the Bruins. In 48⅓ innings he has walked only 10 batters, while striking out 20. It was lack of control which kept him out of the majors before this year. But there has been no hint of this weakness since his arrival in the Hub. As a matter of fact, ability to locate the plate has been his strong point.

Given Poor Support

Salvo's lone setback was a 4-to-3 ninth-inning loss to the last-place Phillies. With better support, he might have won that one too. The Bees had Max West on second base with the tie-breaking run in the first of the ninth. Eddie Miller was at bat. For some reason, unknown to Stengel, Miller flashed West the hit-and-run play. With the pitch, Maxie started lumbering toward third. Eddie swung without connecting, however, and West was an easy out, ending the prospective rally.

The Red Sox picked Salvo out of the Pacific Coast League and took him to Sarasota in the spring of 1936. He had been a sensation on the coast, but was throwing balls into the dirt or over the catcher's head every time Joe Cronin looked at him. The club carried him North and gave him a one-day look at Boston, then shipped him West to San Diego in the Gene Desautels deal.

By a Staff Photographer

Manuel Salvo

Incidentally, Desautels had watched the Chief the previous year.

Has Good Chance

"I thought he'd make the grade with the Sox that spring," said the Boston catcher. "He had looked like a great pitcher in the Coast League—fast, a real good curve ball, and fair control. This spring he pitched against us when we played the Giants and I didn't think he was very fast. But he must be doing all right for the Bees. From what I remember of him, I'd say he has a chance to be a pretty good pitcher."

If Salvo were wearing the uniform of a contender, there would be a few bouquets tossed his way. He is the type of pitcher who impresses the spectator, as well as the hitter. Powerfully built, with a frame going about three inches over the six-foot level, the Chief can stand a lot of work, and is getting it under Stengel. However, as Eddie Guest might say, it takes a heap of pitching to attract attention in the lower half of the circuit. But Salvo is equal to the task.

First Regatta on Mirror Lake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Motor boat racing has been added to the Lake Placid program with the scheduling of the first Annual Regatta to be held on Mirror Lake Monday, Aug. 5.

The Regatta will be held on Mirror Lake through the courtesy of the Lake Placid Village Board who has granted permission to the newly formed Lake Placid Boat Club by lifting the ban on motor boats on the lake for the duration of the race, which will start at 2 P. M.

The Regatta will follow the 15th Annual Regatta of the Saranac Lake Boat and Waterways Club, which will be held on Sunday, Aug. 4, and a large list of entries is expected. The American Power Boat Association has been requested to approve the race by the local club.

The race will be open to Classes A, B, C and F motors, and will be held under the joint auspices of The Lake Placid Boat Club and the North Elba Park District.

Mrs. Jones Wins Qualifying Medal

RUTLAND, Vt., July 16 (AP)—Mrs. H. B. Jones, Montpelier's defending titlist, scored a 45-39—84 yesterday to capture the qualifying medal in the eleventh annual Vermont women's golf championship at the Rutland Country Club.

Rutland, with 265, won the competition for the Buxton Cup, awarded on a basis of the best three qualifying scores from each club. Burlington, last year's winner, was second with 290, while Brandon trailed with 311.

Match play in the championship flight started today.

Lake Placid Tennis

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—Bob Dixon of Syracuse, seeded No. 1, advanced to the quarter-finals of the twenty-eighth annual men's invitation tennis tournament at the Lake Placid Club yesterday, defeating C. T. Church of Mill Neck, 6—0, 6—2.

Dixon, who drew a bye in the opening round, disposed of P. B. Moore, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1, in the second round. Edward McKnight of Boston, seeded second, reached the third round by turning back Charles Thrasher, Daytona, Fla., 6—2, 7—5, and Henry Putnam, Hewlett, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

Buddy Reynolds of Atlanta, Ga., seeded third, advanced to the third round with an easy 6—0, 6—0 triumph over G. Reynolds, Oneonta.

Mehner, Utah, Advances

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 16 (AP)—Frank Mehner of the University of Utah advanced to the second round of the annual Atlantic Coast men's tennis championships by defeating Martin Seeley of Philadelphia's Marlyn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—3.

Harry Hackett, another Philadelphian, handed Don Neill of the University of North Carolina an upset in the first round, 6—4, 0—6, 6—2.

June Ireland of Atlantic City dropped a first round match in the women's singles to Dinalda Gillingham of Drexel Hill, 6—1, 6—2.

Where To Dine

RICHMOND, VA.

In Richmond it's

DALEY'S RESTAURANT

Excellent Food As Cooked Only in Virginia

Smithfield Hams Shipped Anywhere

Poland Spring's Record Is Tied By Tony Manero

POLAND SPRING, Maine, July 16 (AP)—Tony Manero, former United States open champion from the Salem (Mass.) Country Club, tied the Poland Spring course record with a 30-34—64 yesterday morning to help provide him and his amateur partner, Clarence Earley, also of Salem, with victory in the 36-hole Northeast amateur-pro best-ball golf tournament here.

The pair combined to post another 64 for the afternoon round, which enabled them to enjoy a four-stroke margin at the finish over Harry Nettlebladt, Framingham, Mass., pro, and Lloyd Morrell, of Purpoodook, who had 132.

Joe Pezzullo and W. Massey, of West Warwick, R. I., carded 134-12—122 to capture net honors, while five pairs finished in a tie for second net, two strokes back. They were Manero and Earley; Nettlebladt and Morrell; Les Kennedy, of Rockingham, and Don Karra, or North Shoe; Tom Mahan and Paul Hoe of United Shoe, and Bud Clary and W. A. Sampson, of Arlmot.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Hank Lieber, Cubs—Hit three-run homer in seventh inning to break tie and bat Giants.

Whitlow Wyatt, Dodgers, and Bob Klinger, Pirates—Former kept 10 hits scattered and hit homer, double, and single to win first game, while latter also was successful on 10-hit hurling in nightcap.

Bucky Walters, Reds—Stopped Phillies on five hits.

Ed Smith and Joe Kuhel, White Sox—Former held Yanks to five hits for seven innings, and latter hit home for what proved to be deciding run.

Jim Tabor and Joe Cronin, Red Sox—Tabor hit three singles and Cronin hit homer and single to lead assault on Browns.

Rud York and Hank Greenberg, Tigers—They drove in four runs with two homers to help beat Athletics.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (three leaders in each league)

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Wright, White Sox	73	291	46	104	.3573
Appling, White Sox	70	266	41	95	.3571
Radcliff, Browns	78	298	45	106	.356
Danning, Giants	71	275	42	96	.349
Walker, Dodgers	66	259	37	86	.332
Fry, Phillies	66	224	32	76	.325

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	20	Mize, Cardinals	23
Greenberg, Tigers	17	Fletcher, Pirates	12
Keller, Yankees	17	Nicholson, Cubs	12
Trosky, Indians	17		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	77	Danning, Giants	60
Foxx, Red Sox	68	Mize, Cardinals	58
Keller, Yankees	59	Fletcher, Pirates	56
Di Maggio, Yanks	59		

Increases Interest

Chief reason for the rapid expansion of semi-pro baseball is the wide circulation on the 1940 National Semi-Pro Baseball Guide. This publication is available at sporting goods stores and newsstands.

Cooke Extended In Winning From Bill Canning, 2-1

BALTIMORE, July 16 (AP)—Seeded stars in the Maryland state and Middle Atlantic section tennis tournament came through in their first-round matches as expected yesterday, but it was a close call for one of them—Elwood T. Cooke of Portland, Ore.

Cooke, ranked at the No. 6 spot nationally and seeded third in the Maryland joust, was carried to three sets before defeating Bill Canning of the University of California 3—6, 6—3, 8—6. At that, Canning was twice at match point, but Cooke, Wimbledon finalist a year ago, managed to pull out of the fire.

Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., of Washington, seeded fifth, Henry A. Prusoff of Seattle, sixth seeded and Harold Surface, Jr., of Kansas City, eighth, had little trouble with first round opponents.

Hunt eliminated Edward Jacobs of Baltimore, 6—2, 6—1; Surface defeated Dever Hobbs, Baltimore City champion, 6—2, 6—3, and Prusoff defeated Victor Seixas of Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—0.

In the women's singles Helen Bernhard, fast-rising New York ace, easily defeated Mrs. S. F. Kahn of Baltimore, 6—0, 6—1.

Alice Marble, world's top-ranking woman player, arrived yesterday and will meet Frances Matthai of Garrison, Me., in her first-round match.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago, world's No. 1 amateur, will compete in the doubles which get under way Wednesday.

Other results included:

Women's Singles

Barbara Bradley, California, defeated Argyll Rice, West Hartford, Conn., 6—0, 6—2.

Emily Lincoln, Boston, defeated Barbara Strobhar, Newton Square, Pa., 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

Ed Brook Leads Field

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—Ed Brook, 27-year-old professional of Barow, Fla., led a field of 140 golfers yesterday in an 18-hole qualifying test for the Chicago open tournament, firing a three under par 35-34—69 over the Tam-o'Shanter course.

Fifty golfers qualified and will be in the field of 200 which tees off Friday in the 72-hole medal play tourney proper. Eighteen holes will be played Friday and Saturday and 36 holes Sunday. Among the 150 qualified without playing yesterday were the low 40 pros in the recent National open and the 32 survivors of first-round match play in the 1939 National amateur.

Giants Sign Hudlin

CHICAGO (AP)—The New York Giants have signed Willis Hudlin, veteran right-handed pitcher recently released by the Washington Senators.

Hudlin was taken on by the Senators as a free agent after being given his unconditional release by Cleveland. To make room for the veteran, the Giants sent pitcher Hy Vandenberg to their Jersey City farm in the International League.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Cincinnati	51	24	.680	
Brooklyn	48	27	.640	3
New York	42	32	.568	8½
Chicago	42	40	.512	12½
St. Louis	32	41	.438	18
Pittsburgh	32	42	.432	18½
Boston	27	44	.380	22
Philadelphia	25	49	.338	25½

Results July 15

St. Louis 12, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 5, New York 3.
Brooklyn 10, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 3.

Bicycling Is Considered Fun in North Hollywood

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—In Beverly Hills—the home of motion picture celebrities—bicycling is "your best entertainment."

Hans Ohrt of Beverly Hills and North Hollywood, who has long been the cycling authority of this area, says that the sport has passed its boom days of seven years ago and now enjoys a lusty and stable popularity.

A six-mile-long bridal path on Sunset Blvd., following the route of the old "Toonerville trolley" of 35 years ago, long was the favorite haunt of the movie equestrians, but in recent years they have migrated over the hill into the San Fernando Valley, leaving the bridal path virtually deserted.

Ohrt took steps to have it converted into a cycling path and now from 350 to 500 cyclists utilize it on Sundays—and weekdays also come in for their full share.

Lightweight Machines

Cycling, however, really isn't recognized unless one of the lightweights—tipping the scales at around 20 pounds—is used.

"Riding a heavy 45 or 50-pound bicycle such as school boys have," Ohrt said, "is like playing golf with a sledge hammer or tennis with a skillet. It just can't be done with any enjoyment."

And with a light cycle, one can "graduate" from the mild path rides through residential districts and take to the open road and really enjoy nature's handiwork. The extreme lightness and ease of pumping permits one to go twice as far with but half the energy.

And, of course, it's economical, too. One Los Angeles business man regularly goes to work—a distance of 14 miles—on his bicycle and on Sundays he takes cross-country jaunts, often going as far as San Diego or Santa Barbara.

The tandem bike, far from being an echo from the Gay 90's, has a definite place in modern cycling. Usually, a man is better able to cope with traffic problems than is a woman, so with a tandem it is possible for a couple to enjoy the ride together with the man in charge of operations, permiting his companion to watch the scenery float by. And pumping is easier for both of them.

Considered his most beneficent project in cycling is Ohrt's plan to provide tandem bicycles for blind persons so they may enjoy the thrill of the sport. Competent men or college students would be trained to operate safely a tandem for tours for the blind. Through the guide's description of the countryside and through the sightless one's remaining sharpened senses, the latter would be able to enjoy something he otherwise never would experience.

Wheel Whirls: Records tell us that the first two-wheeled cycle was used in ancient Egyptian times. . . The recognized father of the bicycle, however, is a German, Karl von Drais, who in 1816 invented a contraption where the rider sat on a frame resting on two wheels, one behind the other, and moved by kicking the ground with the feet—it was a task going down hill, though. . . To England belongs the credit of producing in 1869 the first steel-rimmed, solid rubber-tired contrivance now definitely named bicycle, superseding the old wooden frame and iron-tired "boneshakers" of the earlier days. . . Sheriff Eugene W. Biscailuz of Los Angeles County is president of an organization, "The Wheelmen of the Past Century, composed of men, most of whom are honored members of civic, business, or theatrical circles, who rode a bicycle prior to 1900. The group meets annually to reminisce of their cycling experiences. . . Whenever Hollywood needs authentic bike information for a picture, Hans Ohrt is called in.

* * *

Hollywood baseball enthusiasts are trying to discover whether the Stars are in a slump or a trance.

In playing the last-place Portland team, Hollywood was decisively trimmed. Perhaps this can best be explained when the Coast League individual batting records are studied. The best Hollywood batter, Bob Kahle, is No. 22 on the list with a percentage of .308. And in the next 20 places, only three of his teammates are listed. In short, the Twinks haven't a batter worthy of the name. But in an effort to at least keep out of the cellar and perhaps rise some in the league standing, the Stars have recalled Bill Gray, promising first baseman and a former U. C. L. A. athlete, from the Hollywood farm club at Salina, Kan.

* * *

A winter golf tournament for professional baseball players, similar to that conducted in Florida, is being contemplated for Long Beach, Oct. 25 to 27.

* * *

While this column can't quite understand what it has to do with horse shows, a "feature" of the Riviera classic July 20 and 21 will be the release of 1,000 homing pigeons from the arena. These birds, some said to cost up to $1,500, are owned by 25 members of the Santa Monica Racing Pigeon Club.

While for the horses themselves, all of the 24 classes are filled to capacity, representing some 300 entries from the best stables in this section.

—Alexander Swan, 3d.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Wright and Appling, Chicago, .357.

Runs—McCosky, Detroit, and Williams, Boston, 65.

Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 77; Foxx, Boston, 68.

Hits—Finney, Boston, 109; Radcliff, St. Louis, 106.

Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 31; Boudreau, Cleveland, 28.

Triples—Finney, Boston, and McCosky, Detroit, 11.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 20; Greenberg, Detroit, Keller, New York, and Trosky, Cleveland, 17.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 18; Walker, Washington, 15.

Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 13-1; Smith, Cleveland, 9-2.

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .349; Walker, Brooklyn, .332.

Runs—Hack, Chicago, 58; Frey, Cincinnati, 57.

Runs Batted In—Danning, New York, 60; Mize, St. Louis, 58.

Hits—Herman, Chicago, 101; Danning, New York, 96.

Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 27; Werber and P. McCormick, Cincinnati, 21.

Triples—Ross, Boston, 9; five tied with 6.

Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 23; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, and Nicholson, Chicago, 12.

Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Reese, Brooklyn, 10.

Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 8-1; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 6-1.

Gee Joins Albany

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The Albany Eastern League club has acquired on option from the Pittsburgh Pirates Pitcher Johnny Gee, six-foot, nine-inch southpaw who starred for the Syracuse Chiefs of the International League last year.

Iowa to Meet Army's Track Team in 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—First athletic competition between the University of Iowa and United States Military Academy will occur May 3, 1941, when the Hawkeye track team goes to West Point for a meet.

Director E. G. Schroeder said recently that the meet either will be a dual affair or a triangular with Columbia University as the third team.

Between 15 and 20 Iowans will be selected for the trip. It is the first time that a complete track team has been booked for a meet in the East, other competition having been for relay teams or individuals.

Army usually has a strong team, coached by Leo Novak, who developed national title teams at Washington High School of Cedar Rapids in the early twenties.

Iowa, after an "off" year in 1940, expects to have a stronger team, featured by half a dozen outstanding sophomore athletes. Scheduling of the meet will give added incentive to Iowa track and field athletes, Director Schroeder believes.

Entry Blanks For National Tennis

Distribution is being made to leading players throughout the country of entry blanks for the National lawn tennis doubles and singles championships tournaments to be held respectively at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 19 to 24, and at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 30 to Sept. 7.

The National doubles tournament will consist of men's, women's, mixed, father and son, veterans' and women veteran's doubles events. The singles tournament will consist of men's and women's events and play in the men and women veterans' singles.

Entries for the doubles will close with Irving C. Wright, President of the Longwood Cricket Club on Wednesday, Aug. 14. Entries for the singles championships will close at the offices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. on Monday, Aug. 12. Entry blanks for both tournaments may be secured upon application to the U. S. L. T. A. offices.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston, played part doubleheader last Sunday.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

National League

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

National League

Brooklyn at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati, (night).
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night).

American League

Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia (night).
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston (2).

Giants Sign Lansdell

NEW YORK (AP)—Grenville Lansdell, standout quarterback of Southern California, has come to terms with the New York football Giants.

Monterrey Swimming Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Inauguration of a new swimming pool of Olympic proportions in the recently constructed new public school, the Monterrey, was carried out this week, with the attendance at the ceremonies of the Governor of this State, the Mayor of Monterrey, and various other state and federal officers.

This is the first swimming pool built in this state in connection with a public school, where instruction in swimming and diving will be given, and it is one of a few such that have been built in the republic.

The building of the pool carries out the goal of state education teachers here that every school child should learn how to swim, as an excellent sport for this generally warm climate, and as part of the continually expanding program for greater development through sport and physical exercise.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 4-8, Jersey City 1-4.
Montreal at Toronto, rain.

American Association

Columbus 8, St. Paul 4.
Louisville 5, Kansas City 4.
Indianapolis 5, Milwaukee 1.
Minneapolis at Toledo, rain.

Southern Association

Birmingham 2-1, Little Rock 1-5.
Nashville 7, Chattanooga 6.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 10, Williamsport 8.
Scranton 2, Elmira 1.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 10, Beaumont 7.
Dallas 5, San Antonio 3.
Houston 8, Tulsa 3.
Shreveport 9, Fort Worth 1.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 6, Los Angeles 0.
Sacramento 11, Oakland 0.
Portland 5, Hollywood 3.
Seattle 4, San Francisco 0.

Ringer Record Takes Beating in 5-Hour Test

WASHINGTON (AP)—Temple Jerrell, former University of Maryland high jumper, is an all-around athlete most any way you figure.

Jarrell, who is one of the city's leading softball pitchers, and an outstanding lacrosse player, decided to add to his varied achievements and took up horseshoe pitching.

He recently took a crack at the five-hour mark of 1,267 ringers established by Frank Breen of Elgin, Ill., in 1938—and wound up at the end of five hours with 1,383 perfect tosses. His average was about one ringer in every two tosses.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Detroit	47	30	.610	
Cleveland	48	31	.608	
Boston	45	33	.577	2½
New York	41	35	.539	5½
Chicago	35	39	.473	10½
Washington	33	39	.458	16
St. Louis	33	50	.398	17
Philadelphia	31	47	.397	17½

Results July 15

Boston 10, St. Louis 6.
Detroit 9, Philadelphia 8.
Washington 8, Cleveland 6.
Chicago 3, New York 2.

No-Hitter for Young Card

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 16 (AP)—Sylvester (Blix) Donnelly of the St. Louis Cards' Springfield farm pitched a no-hit game last night. He struck out 13 and walked five in his 14-0 victory over Joplin in the Western Association.

Tigers Buy Uhle For '41 Delivery

DALLAS, Texas, July 16 (AP)—Robert (Bob Uhle, star left-hander for the Dallas club, was sold today to the Detroit Tigers ofr "a sum of money greater than the $7,500" major league draft price for class A-1 players, President George Schepps of the Dallas club said.

Uhle, who leads the Texas in strikeouts, will remain with the Dallas club during the remainder of the season. He has won 10 games and lost 10 this year, fanning 129 batters and walking 77.

Floodlighting

If all eight major league ball parks now equipped for night games were in use at the same time they would consume enough electric power to light all the homes in a city as large as Miami, Fla. Westinghouse lighting engineers, who have designed most of the major league floodlighting, report that 5,703 incandescent 1,500-watt lamps are now installed for big time night baseball, the equivalent of 142,575 ordinary 60-watt household lamps, or more than are normally in use in some 28,515 homes.

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Decorative Arts
Antiques

Chinese Porcelain Found in New England Homes

Home Planning
And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

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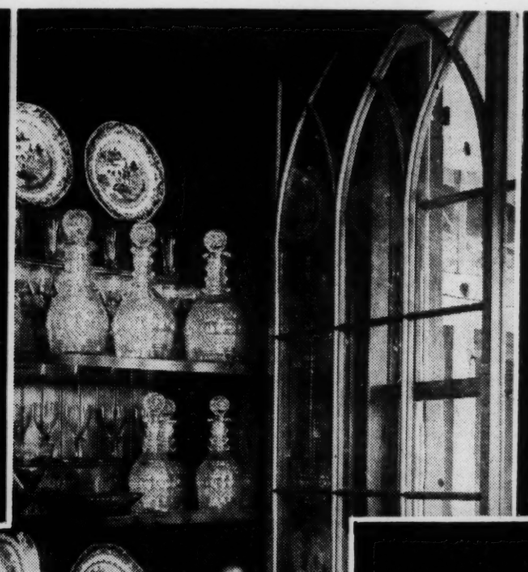

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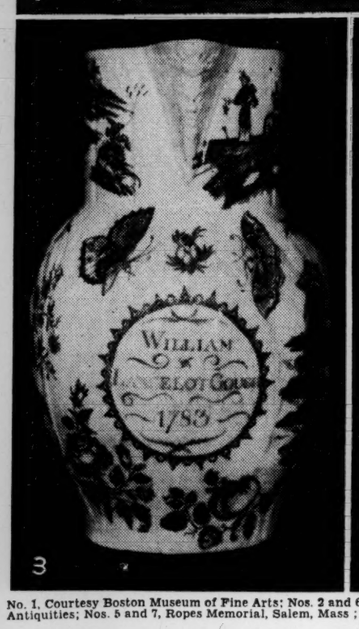

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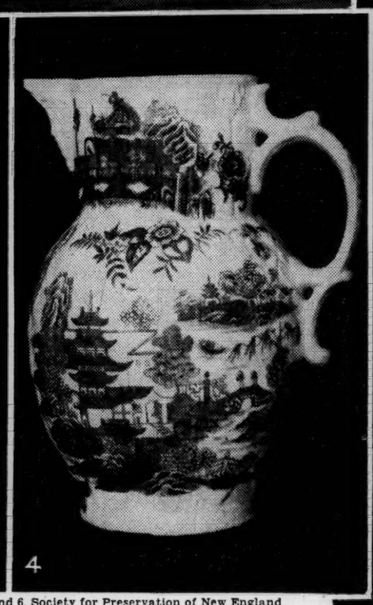

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No. 1, Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Nos. 2 and 6, Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities; Nos. 5 and 7, Ropes Memorial, Salem, Mass ; Nos. 3 and 4, the Author

Chinese porcelain tableware that was brought to America around 1800, was much the same in character, but varied in the patterns that were painted on it. The central group, No. 5, shows some of this china with butterfly border, which belonged to Nathaniel and Sarah (Putnam) Ropes, of Salem, Mass., married in 1791. It is likely this was their wedding tableware. . . . The hot water dish at No. 2 is the "Canton" decoration, measures 21" by 16" and was imported about 1820 by Pickering Dodge. . . . The familiar "Willow" pattern is pictured at No. 6 (top right) as produced by the English makers, W. Ridgway. There is a common legend possibly of English invention, attached to this design. . . . Below at right (No. 7) is part of a dinner service in "Nanking" pattern, brought to Salem from China before 1817. . . . Dutch traders controlled Oriental shipping in the 1600's, and Dutch potters copied Chinese decorations as well as they could. The barber's bowl shown at No. 1 is Holland Delft of the seventeenth century, broadly painted in blue, the designs and technique imitting the Oriental. . . . Below this, at Nos. 3 and 4, are two views of a picher made by Thomas Turner, Caughley, England, and bearing the earliest version of the "Willow" pattern, with butterfly and flower motives This marked and inscribed piece is a rare item.

The Story of Canton China and Its European Cousins

By Nina Fletcher Little

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In many an old china closet from Savannah, Georgia, to the once prosperous seaport towns of New England, may still be seen the remains of large sets of blue and white "India" or "Gombrun" ware, now known to many people by the general name of "Canton china."

This fine-quality porcelain has been made by the Chinese for their own use for many hundreds of years, and the city of Ching-teh-Chen has always been, and still is, the great porcelain center of China. It is located about two hundred miles west southwest of Shanghai, surrounded by hills from which the china clay is derived. The following description was written by the historian of an expedition which passed the city in the late 1700s:

"A village or unwalled town called Kin te Chin was nearby, in which three thousand furnaces for baking porcelain were said to be lighted at a time, and gave the place at night the appearance of a town on fire."

The manufacture was carried on by many workmen, each responsible for a small part of the process; much of the decoration was applied in the same manner, by small boys and girls who did very dexterous painting. Many well-known decorators were in Canton also, and from them ship captains and foreign agents ordered dinner services to take to England and America. As European demand for this ware increased, Chinese began to use European designs received in the form of engravings and water-color paintings, and Occidental shapes were also copied at Ching-teh-Chen, particularly those of Dutch and English table silver.

It was not until the 1600s that the Dutch began to import Oriental art into Europe in large quantities. Early in the 1700s the English superseded the Dutch in the eastern trade, and through their powerful East India Company monopolized Chinese trade with England and her colonies.

The Orient Comes to America

Thus the first types of blue and white ware to reach America were brought to London in ships of the East India Company during the 1700s, and were reshipped to New England and other seaport towns. These were porcelains made expressly for Chinese home use, and were decorated with distinctly Oriental symbols, such as dragons, bats and flowers, and occasionally with personages and animals.

After the Revolution, England put into effect against the United States the same high taxes she imposed upon other nations, so trade with her and her possessions became almost impossible for the young democracy. Naturally, therefore, American ship owners turned toward China, trade with whom had been prohibited by the English monopoly—the East India Company.

Accordingly, on Feb. 22, 1784, the Empress of China set sail from New York, the first American ship to reach Canton. Her voyage was immensely successful, and it is said that part of her return cargo consisted of porcelain, which soon became so popular in the seacoast towns that cases filled with it made the cargo "flooring" in practically every ship's homeward voyage.

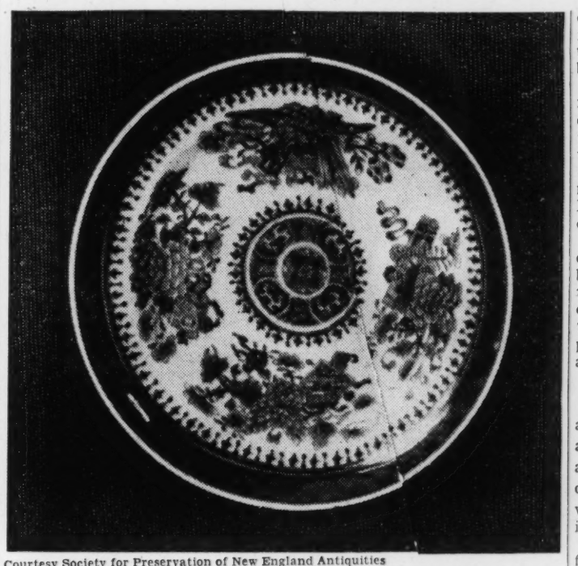
This was a different type of porcelain from the fine pieces made exclusively for Chinese use. It was decorated especially for the foreign market, and lacked the superior quality of that made for home consumption. Nevertheless, the prices were reasonable, the ware attractive and durable, and it was something quite new to Americans who before had received only the small amounts reshipped from London.

From this time on, three types of blue and white Oriental porcelain predominated, although many other types of so-called "Lowestoft" were imported at the same time. These patterns were called "Nanking," "Canton," and "Fitzhugh."

A Set of Wedding China

Nanking was usually finest in quality, being lighter in weight and superior to the others in decoration. The blue painting on the early pieces is rich and dark, the better sets sometimes embellished with a gold border. The center shows a variety of Chinese landscapes, but it is the border which really distinguishes it from the very similar Canton. The Nanking border is a fine lattice or network of blue, surmounting a close row of miniature posts, alternately pointed and round topped.

Illustration No. 7 shows part of a dinner set in the Ropes Memorial in Salem, Mass., which was imported by Joseph Orne before his marriage to his cousin Sally Fiske Ropes, in 1817. It is said on good authority that no porcelain was ever made at Nanking, this pattern having derived its name from the fact that Nanking has always been the place of export for the wares of Ching-teh-Chen. It is also said that the Chinese themselves always referred to this special pattern by this term.



Courtesy Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities

An example of the pattern called "Fitzhugh," wich the Chinese used in decorating their porcelain exported to America about 1820

Canton ware tends to be heavier as to body, with the decoration more coarsely drawn. The designs are often crudely painted with heavy strokes, in a shade of blue, sometimes pale and grayish. The central designs were adapted from the Nanking ware, and show the familiar islands with boats and bridges that inspired the famous English "willow pattern" of which we will speak later. The Canton border is composed of a large lattice, with a scalloped or looped line below. Illustration 2 shows dishes imported between 1820 and 1825.

The third pattern, not so often seen as the other two, is called Fitzhugh. Although most often found in blue, it was also made in sepia, brown and bright green. This design consists of separate groups of objects quartered on the dish, these surrounding a conventional centerpiece. The name may have been derived from the fact that a Fitzhugh was among the first to order a set of this pattern, or it may have been a corruption of the Chinese name "Foochow."

Illustration No. 7 shows part of a dinner set of the butterfly pattern, which belonged to Nathaniel and Sarah (Putnam) Ropes of Salem, who were married on April 17, 1791. There were many lesser known patterns of this type which were also popular. The quality of this blue and white porcelain was at its best from the late 1700s to 1825. Later, it became poorer in design and execution, and by about 1850 it had reached the end of its greatest popularity. However, it is still made by the Chinese, using the old methods of shaping and decorating. So only the poor painting betrays its recent origin.

It is not surprising that there were several attempts made to copy the popular blue and white tableware in Europe. Perhaps the most successful attempt was made by the Dutch durin the 1600s and 1800s, when they egan to manufacture their famos "Delftware." This consisted of a oarse earthenware body, coverecby an opaque tin enamel glaze. n this milky surface they painted daptations of Chinese designs in ue and other colors, a product wh passed as a very good substitut for the imported product, exce that the glaze chipped easily, revealing the soft body beneath. Th soon absorbed liquids and fats, making it somewhat unsatisfactor for the serving of food. Illus ation 5 shows a barber's bowl ith blue decoration derived from he Chinese.

English Willow Wa

In England, about 1780, homas Turner of the Caughley Pot ry in Shropshire, began to exper ment with the making of blue-p nted "willow" ware. There seems t be no doubt that Thomas Minton who worked as an engraver for Turner, adapted the pattern fro a Chinese Canton design. Some investigators believe the pattern was orginally based upon an old Chinese legend; while others think that the story was later suggested by the pattern.

To facilitate identification, it might be well to give a few of the outstanding characteristics of the three main groups of blue and white china which flourished during the 1700s and early 1800s: namely, Canton porcelain, Holland Delft, and English blue-printed earthenware.

All bore similar Oriental designs, executed in blue on a white body, but whereas the decoration of the two former was done by means of hand painting, the latter was transfer-printed, a mechanical process introduced into England about 1756.

Identifying Points

Canton of good quality is thin and very hard, and the glaze has a grayish cast and never chips away from the body. The base rim on the under side of dishes is always unglazed and often yellowish in color.

Delft can be most easily identified by its thick white glaze which is usually chipped in old pieces, revealing a coarse brown or yellow body beneath. Surface pitting is often found in both of the above.

In the English ware the body is smooth, the glaze even, and white or slightly creamy in color. Base rims are well finished and sometimes there is a factory mark on the bottom. Canton was rarely if ever marked, and only a few old Delft pieces bear crudely painted symbols as makers' identification.

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Commerce and Finance

Defense Program Starts a Building Boom in Nation's Capital

Business and Industry

AAA Stresses Soil Saving In 1941 Program

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP) — State AAA committeemen recommend that greater stress be placed on saving the soil in the 1941 farm program.

Their proposals, which Agriculture Department officials said today would form the basis for drafting a specific program, would not change the general outlines of the present Agriculture Adjustment program.

Major suggestions, made at the end of a four-day conference which ended Saturday, included:

Adding new soil-building practices to the program. Extending Government advances of lime, superphosphate and other materials to farmers, as credits against later federal payments earned under the program.

Increased opportunity for county committees to adapt the AAA program to local needs.

Enlarging the struggle against wind erosion to cover a larger area of the southern great plains.

Extension of crop insurance to additional commodities, such as corn, cotton and tobacco, as soon as practicable.

R. M. Evans, AAA administrator, commented that the soil conservation and crop insurance proposals "are an important contribution to national defense.

"Today, when the greatest test is that of preparedness," he added, "the farmers are ready with an effective working program, an abundance of food and fiber in the ever-normal granary and an enriched soil."

In another report published today, the Agriculture Department said that the American farm population, as of January 1, was the largest in 24 years—32,245,000. Officials said the excess of births over deaths more than offset the migration to the cities which occurred during the 1930's.

I. T. & T. Unit Receives Airfield Order From CAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Civil Aeronautics Authority has awarded a contract to manufacture and install airplane instrument landing systems at six of the nation's leading airports to International Telephone Development Company, a subsidiary of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Installation will be made, it was stated, at La Guardia Field and the municipal airports at Chicago, Cleveland, and Kansas City; Mines Field at Los Angeles, and Meacham Field at Fort Worth, Texas.

With the exception of experimental installations, these instrument landing systems will be the first ever contracted for by the United States Government for utilization of the commercial airways. Accordings to aviation authorities, they will mark a decided advance in the application of ultra-high frequency radio of aerial transportation.

I. T. and T. pointed out that the new systems will enhance the safety of flying as well as relieve the congestion caused at busy airports when large numbers of airplanes must wait their turn for landing with weather conditions unfavorable.

Iowa Utility 4s, 4½s Priced at 101

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Exchange Commission has received an amendment to the registration statement of the Iowa Southern Utilities Company revealing that the offering price of the two bond issues recently proposed are to be identical.

Both the $10,000,000 of first-mortgage 4 per cent bonds due in 1970 and its $2,600,000 of general mortgage 4½ per cent sinking fund bonds due in 1950 are to be offered at 101.

The chief underwriters are W. C. Langley & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc; the First Boston Corporation, Glore, Forgan & Co. and Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc. The prospectus is dated July 17.

Rise in Wells Fargo Bank Deposits and Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Deposits and resources at mid-year advanced to new highs, according to the June 29 statement of condition of the Wells Fargo Bank, on the call of the California State Superintendent of banks. Total deposits on that date stood at $290,545,352 as compared with $273,675,833 on December 31, 1939, and with $264,650,555 on June 41, 1939.

Total resources stood at $313,455,082, compared with $300,656,385 for the year-end statement and $290,267,434 at the 1939 mid-year. Holdings of United States Government securities on June 29, 1940, amounted to $163,698,481, an increase of $21,807,387 over the figure for a year earlier.

Tool Industry Active

CLEVELAND (AP) — Machine tool plants affiliated with the National Machine Tool Builders' Association operated last month at 92.3 per cent of capacity compared with 92.5 per cent in May, the Association reported. The industry's capacity, measured in terms of payroll hours, is now 27.5 per cent above that of September, 1939.

Delays in Defense Program One Reason for Stock Mart Apathy

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There's an undercurrent of opinion round Wall Street that the "pre-armament boom" may have passed its top. This is on the notion that the boomlet of the last two months, most conspicuous in steel operations, has been solely in anticipation of big rearmament, and that manufacturers have now reached the point in forward ordering and in inventory accumulation where they are willing to rest on their oars awhile and see whether and how soon this much-talked-of defense program is going to get under way.

This opinion is also based on the realization—or the thought that the public may soon realize—that it's going to take some time at best for the armament program to really becoming a driving force to American industry or a real release to the long-pent-up creative capacities of the American economy. So far the tangible results have been chiefly in the field of billion-dollar talk.

This is not to say that the Street is turning bearish on the above account. The little signs have been noticeable now for some weeks—particularly in the softness of scrap steel prices and the slight unseasonal slow-down in steel operations, and in the failure of those operations to continue their May-June weekly gains. But it is quite possible that this has been foreseen in stock prices and has been reflected merely in the current extreme quiet on the stock market front.

The Whys of Delay

This quiet in the security marts has been really extraordinary. Total turnover last week was reported the smallest for any week since September, 1918; the dullness has been duller than even in 1932. A much-followed commentator in Barron's says that such dullness is often followed by a rise. Other uncertainties than the defense program's slowness may be holding the market back.

Slowness in the defense program seems due to many things. First, the Army and Navy, particularly the Army, seem to have been slightly overwhelmed by the turn of public sentiment in the last two months in favor of giving them what they need, and so after being ahead of Congress for many years they are now being nearly run over with appropriations. Then it appears, unfortunately, that the fighting services, instead of being ahead of the military game, have had their calculations considerably upset by the tremendous successes of the German "panzer" divisions and air services, with the result that they've changed opinion on some of the things they need. From Washington comes the story that the Army is just now getting round to asking for the jumbo-sized tanks or rolling fortresses that the Germans have used with such effect.

Then there's been delay due to the need for psychological gear-shifting from emphasis on quality (with frequent changes in the blueprints) to emphasis on quantity There's been delay over sub-contracting because of reluctance of sub-contractors to take orders under the profit limits of the now extinct Vinson Act. There's been delay due to the need of building up able personnel for the National Defense Advisory Council, delay due to its lack of an authoritative head, and delay due to holding up of contracts until the money had been recommended, appropriated, authorized and in hand.

More and More Delays

There's been delay over reluctance of manufacturers to embark on war production with depreciation limited to 10 per cent a year on the evanescent plant-value needed. Even now with the liberalization of depreciation allowances to a five-year write-off there are still serious accounting problems involved.

These delays all antedate the actual delays inherent in tooling up an industrial machine which for 10 years has, through lack of creative imagination, been allowed to run down or to get out of balance. There are natural difficulties in tooling up for the construction of purely war supplies, such as tanks, armor plate, and heavy guns, and these alone will prevent full-throttle operation for many months. But there are also difficulties and bottle-necks which arise solely out of the prolonged slow-down in American industrial activity in the last 10 years. There are shortages not only of skilled men but of all kinds of machines to make machines, and of productive facilities which might have been easily changed over to military production, such as turret and engine lathes, plants for construction of air transport planes, and the like.

The plain fact is that the strongest democratic economy for military purposes is one which has been running at capacity, and any slow-down in the circuit of economic energy, particularly if continued over many years, seriously weakens a democratic and peaceful nation in changing over to a war basis.

Capacity Allowed to Shrink

A significant instance has just come to light in a recent publication uttered by the Railway Business Association, a Chicago outfit of railway equipment makers, on "Transportation and National Defense." A rather sharp under-cover controversy is now going on as to whether the railroads are adequately "prepared." The Association of American Railroads says yes, but the R. B. A. points out that 70 per cent of the country's steam locomotives are 20 years old or more, and of these nearly 30 per cent are over 30 years old. Some 43 per cent of the freight cars are over 20 years old and only 14 per cent less than 10 years old.

Even more significant, orders to the railroad equipment industry in the last 10 years have been so meager that much of its plant has been dismantled and it is doubtful if it could turn out much more than 100,000 freight cars in the next 12 months, or more than 1,000 locomotives (against about 43,000 now on line). If the equipment makers have to go into making tank parts, their ability to equip the roads will be still further shrunk. These figures are reminiscent of the sad figures sometimes cited of the present age of most of our machine-tool equipment; it, too, on account of lack of orders in the thirties, is largely and lamentably out of date.

A recent survey by the magazine Machinist shows that 70 per cent of present metal working equipment is over 10 years of age. The percentage was only 48 in 1930.

All this represents permanently lost creative opportunities, and the loss is the greater because full-time, all-out industry in the normal course of events keeps increasing its capacity. When business slows down, the capital goods industry slows down even faster, whereas when business speeds up, the capital goods industry continues to add to the nation's producing capacity much in the same way that compound interest works.

An interesting example of this comes to light in the latest figures of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association. They show that the industry worked at 92.3 per cent of capacity in June, down from 92.5 per cent in May. However, the over-all capacity has stepped up some 27½ per cent since last September, so that 92½ per cent of capacity in June meant an actual out-turn well above the industry's entire capacity last September.

Lapse in Mechanic Industries

An interesting and significant study of our national industrial capacity appears in the current issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, by George Terborgh. It is significant as indicating how economics has again been turned in the direction of getting results and away from political and financial ca' canny. Barging through the consideration of multiple-shift operations and of convertibility of operations and mechanical "pools," it says: ". . . Mechanical capacity does not constitute a fixed 'ceiling' to production. It is typically a ceiling that begins to lift before it is reached . . . a measure of capacity that grows with time. . . The thing to emphasize is the movement of capacity through time, not its magnitude at a single moment . . . the limited supply of labor that can be attracted to manufacturing against the competition of non-manufacturing employments constitutes the only general 'ceiling' to effective manufacturing capacity. . . .

"It must be recognized that the rate at which we can expand manufacturing production into high ground, without encountering serious shortages of capacity on the way, has been greatly affected by the depression. This is attributable to the fact that the highest level of activity heretofore reached . . . is far below the level made possible by our present labor force . . . any approach to this level will carry a large number of manufacturing industries far beyond their previous highs into territory for which they have not been prepared by recent experience. To penetrate new territory in production is more difficult, and requires more adjustments, than to reoccupy an area previously traversed. . ."

The sad fact is that lack of imagination has allowed our economic system to become seriously distorted in that old and basic raw-material-producing industries like farming and mining have been kept in a condition of overcapacity and overproduction, while the general economic slow-down has wreaked its worst on the new, more-imaginative, lower-cost, and capital-goods-producing industries which roughly constitute "progress."

Hence we have too many farmers and miners, in addition to too many unskilled laborers, and not enough mechanics, machinists, electricians, chemists, engineers and other experts; as well as too many high-cost fields, factories and workshops, and not enough new and low-cost ones. Compound interest in the field of capital investment has not been working as it should; in fact it has almost been working in reverse.

Static Vs. Dynamic Economics

The fashion in Wall Street has been to blame this on either the New Deal or on a super-abundance of politicians, and the turning of the country's attention away from "opportunity" to "security" with the latter's political vested interest of high-cost and out-moded producers. A more fundamental reason, however, appears to be Wall Street's obsession, followed by Washington, with old-fashioned gold-standard notions of what is "economic" and "uneconomic."

According to practical political and military requirements, it is uneconomic to let machine-power and manpower lie idle, and it is economic to keep them busy no matter how the operation can be financed, provided it can be financed in a way which will not merely borrow trouble from the future.

The nominal basing of effective demand for the output of men and machines on a static quantity of precious metal, instead of on the dynamic power of the country to produce the true essentials of life, has had profound inhibitive effects on our whole economic system.

This is probably the reason why dissatisfaction with the whole theory of the gold standard has been most intellectually active among thinkers trained in engineering problems, and why persistent faith in the mythology of the gold standard has been most rife among persons trained in the conservative practices of banking, where to have is more important than to accomplish and where the balance-sheet, with its static implications of solvency and "liquidity" (immediate ability to pay cash) is the be-all and end-all.

Now the requirements of the defense program threaten to cut through the remaining inhibitions of this static instead of dynamic concept of economics.

First and most proper victim is the idea of budget-balancing, traditionally a corollary to the idea that the price of gold must stay fixed even if the economic heavens fall.

[To Be Continued]

Construction Boom Develops In Washington

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON — National defense is giving Washington another boom.

Contractors are working overtime to complete $31,500,000 worth of office buildings, which will bring to $137,715,397 the cost of Federal construction in the District of Columbia since 1920.

The number of government employees in the District, 130,937 on June 1, is growing hourly and Civil Service Commission spokesmen estimated that upward of another 5,000, with 15,000 dependents, would swell the population within a few months.

Jump in Federal Workers

On May 1, 1939, when war clouds were gathering in Europe, Federal employees numbered 122,003. On June 30, 1930, there were only 68,510.

Thousands of new homes and apartment houses, rising in Washington and in near-by Maryland and Virginia, will help house the growing population.

Washington, one of the few cities that knows little about depressions, has grown 36.6 per cent in a decade, from 486,869 to 663,153. Suburban communities which house many of the capital's workers have gained even more.

New agencies such as the AAA, PWA, WPA, National Labor Relations Board and Social Security Board have given impetus to the city's recent growth.

Although the government owns 119 buildings in the District of Columbia and leases 146 others at an annual cost of $3,867,000, the shortage of office space had become so acute that Congress recently voted $500,000 to speed up construction of the Social Security and Railway Retirement Board Buildings, planned to cost $14,250,000.

Provides for 10,000 Workers

The buildings will provide for 10,000 workers, including employes of the defense commission and major administrative offices of the War Department. Completion is expected by Sept. 1. The branches of government for which the structures were intended will remain in their present quarters until the defense emergency has passed.

Finishing touches are being added to the first general Federal office building, which cost $3,500,000. It already has been taken over by 7,000 census workers.

The $10,000,000 first unit of the administration building for the War Department, expected to be finished by June 1, 1941, will house 500 to 1,000 employes of high officials.

Another $250,000 is going into the Weather Building near the old Georgetown section.

By July 1, 1941, the $3,000,000 building of the Civil Aeronautics Board probably will be completed at the capital's new airport.

Other buildings under discussion include a $25,000,000 Navy Department structure; another $5,000,000 general Federal office building and a second unit of the War Department — to house clerical offices—to cost $16,000,000.

Westinghouse Plans A New Warehouse

MANSFIELD, Ohio (AP)—A warehouse costing more than half a million dollars will be erected here by Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. in anticipation of "increasing business demands," the company announced.

The new construction will bring to $1,500,000 the cost of an expansion program now under way at its merchandising division headquarters plant.

The plant's production capacity for household refrigerators will be increased by one-third and present warehouse facilities by close to 50 per cent.

The Detroit architectural firm of Albert Kahn, Inc., designed the new warehouse.

Canada's Income Tax Takes Sharp Jump

OTTAWA (CP)—Income tax collections for April, May and June totalled $117,891,133, increase of $24,070,690 compared with the same period in 1939, the National Revenue Department announced.

Total collections for June were $5,699,983, an increase of $1,539,082.

Aircraft Officials

© Bachrach

(Top) Charles H. Chatfield has been appointed to be Executive Assistant to the Vice-President of the United Aircraft Corp. and (below) Frank W. Caldwell has been appointed to be Director of Research for the company.

Chemicals Demand Up 19 P. C. in Six Months Over 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Domestic consumption of chemicals in the first six months of this year was about 19 per cent above the like period of 1939, due to a rather sharp advance in the rate of activities at different manufacturing plants in the last two months, according to the monthly analysis made by Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering.

The preliminary index for consumption of chemicals is 143 for June as against 116.35 for June 1939. The index for May was 139.67 as against 116.49 for May 1939.

Operations at iron and steel plants, at pulp and paper mills, and at oil refineries figured prominently in moving the index upward in June. A fairly constant rate has been maintained at rayon plants in recent months and the textile industry has shown a spotty condition with fairly large consumption of cotton and rayon and a steadily declining use of silk. Woolen mills which previously had been working under the 1939 rate became more active in June. Chem. & Met. Index for Consumption of Chemicals:

	April revised	May
Fertilizer	26.83	27.27
Pulp and paper	19.10	19.60
Glass	12.54	12.76
Petroleum refining	13.82	14.50
Paint and varnish	12.22	13.40
Iron and steel	7.83	9.28
Rayon	11.34	11.41
Textiles	7.81	7.92
Coal products	8.14	8.61
Leather	3.59	3.51
Explosives	4.55	5.03
Rubber	2.96	3.03
Plastics	2.56	2.64
	133.29	139.67

Employment Rises In Wool Industry

By the Associated Press

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers reported that employment and payrolls in the woolen and worsted industry turned upward in May, "following the steady decline from last November through April, 1940."

Production activity in wool textile mills during the month, the report added, was greater than in April, but less than in May 1939.

Consumption of apparel class wool increased 22 per cent between April and May and in the latter month was about 8 per cent above average May consumption for the past 10 years, according to the association.

During the first five months of 1940, the report added, 101,800,000 scoured pounds of apparel class wool were consumed, about 7 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1939.

An increase of 8 per cent in employment from April to May brought the number employed in the industry up to the March level, but was 10 per cent below the level of May 1939. Payrolls in May were 13 per cent higher than in April, but were 7 per cent less than in May 1939.

General Tire Profit Slumps

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — General Tire & Rubber Co. reported $280,562 net profit the first six months of 1940, equal to 39 cents a share on the common, against $1,103,575, or $1.96 a share, for the same period of 1939. A C. I. O. United Rubber Workers strike disrupted company operations for more than a month this year.

Largest Scale Pump Priming Since World War Visualized

NEW YORK (AP)—The $10,000,000,000 defense program has opened the way for business "pump-priming" on the largest scale since the World War, Wall Street sources said.

Hundreds of millions of dollars in added purchasing power will be poured into the Nation's trade streams over the next few months through Government borrowing and spending, it was pointed out.

How business responds to the stimulus of the arms spending stage of the gigantic "pump-priming" outlays will depend chiefly on the speed of defense preparations, it was figured.

According to the calculations of some analysts, Federal "deficit spending"—meaning the excess of expenditures over receipts — by December will be approximately double the June figure, rising from $241,000,000 to $469,000,000.

In addition to armament expenditures, deficit spending apparently will be increased by payment of farm benefits and expansion of WPA rolls in the final half of the year.

The impending rise in "pump-priming" pressure on business drew the attention of the final district last week as the Treasury borrowed $650,000,000 to replenish its "working" cash.

It was the first sizable open-market borrowing of additional cash in more than six months and was regarded in money quarters as only the curtain-raiser for the extensive loans implied in the multi-billion-dollar defense plans.

Government spending for defense, bankers note, has been superimposed on the deficits resulting from the New Deal spending drives.

Dispute on Pump Priming

Greatly swollen by the war-driven influx of capital and gold from Europe the past year, banks were easily situated to supply funds for the Treasury defense chest. In view of the ease of borrowing by that route, it was expected much of the borrowing would be done in the same manner as the New Deal deficit financing—that is, by sale of securities in the open-market rather than through loan drives to tap the savings of the average investor, as was done in the World War with Liberty Loans.

In recent years, particularly in the earlier stages of New Deal spending, banks and other large lending institutions provided the chief market for Treasury offerings.

That use of the credit machinery to raise the Nation's buying power brought on a controversy over "pump-priming" as a means of reviving industry. Some said it was effective in bringing business out of the depths of the depressions. Others held it prevented full recovery by impairing business confidence as the Federal debt climbed.

Now there seems to be general agreement among business analysts that retail trade should expand as the Government directs borrowed money into war industry channels where it will come out as pay rolls and profits.

Eventually, it was conceded, a considerable portion of the added buying power will be skimmed off by higher taxes, including steeply graded levies on excess profits.

Meanwhile, trade reports told of free public spending for automobiles and other consumer goods, particularly in communities where shipbuilding, aircraft, tool and steel plants have been adding to pay rolls in the preliminary phases of the defense program and working on war orders from England.

Heavy Industries Profit

Trade reports said retail business gains have been most noticeable at industrial communities.

With a growing backlog of orders, the heavy industries were expected to keep going at a high rate through the summer. Providing England holds out against Nazi air and U-boat raids, some forecasts suggested, further industrial expansion may be in the offing for autumn as the defense program moves along. British war orders in some industries, such as aircraft and steel, have been a considerable business factor recently.

Wall Street, however, was slow to translate mounting industrial and trade trends into stock prices. Speculation in stocks last week again lagged at about the quietest pace of the year. Transactions for the week approximated only 1,500,000 shares and the market barely stirred, finishing the period slightly down.

Brokers continued to explain the divergence in stock market and industrial trends as partly a reflection of confusion in a world of economic and political upheaval, including uncertainty how long the battle between Germany and England would last.

FCC to Borrow $250,000,000 For Cotton Loan Notes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation will borrow $250,000,000 this month.

Most of the money, he explained, will be needed by the corporation to buy $165,000,000 worth of cotton loan notes from local banks, which had financed cotton farmers temporarily. On July 31, he explained, the corportaion will have to take over from banks expired loans to cotton farmers.

At the same time, the Secretary said subscriptions for $600,000,000 of 2¼ per cent treasury bonds offered for sale last week totaled more than $6,700,000,000.

After filling $37,000,000 of preferred subscriptions for $5,000 or less, the available bonds will be prorated to the other subscribers

Business Loans Up 6th Straight Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Banks increased commercial, industrial and agricultural loans for the sixth straight week in the seven days ended July 10.

The Federal Reserve Board said the trend was shown by banks in 101 leading cities, where last week's gain in the business classification amounted to $9,000,000 This made an increase of $80,000,000 in the same cities in the last six weeks, bringing their total to $4,447,000,000.

Principal increases were $5,000,000 in the San Francisco district, $3,000,000 in the New York district, and $3,000,000 in the Philadelphia district. Small decreases occurred in some of the other areas.

Nat'l Security Traders Make Convention Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—President of the National Security Traders Association; Edward D. Jones, announces that plans for the annual convention of the organization, to be held this year in Detroit from August 26 through August 28, are nearing completion.

A special train, made up of the most modern, air-conditioned Pullman equipment, has been arranged for, leaving Chicago for Detroit on Sunday evening August 25 and arriving in the convention city on Monday morning, August 26. The train will make the return trip on Thursday morning, August 29.

Gum Rosin to Be Sold On 100-Pound Net Basis

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP)—The recently-approved system of selling gum rosin on a 100-pound net weight basis has gone into effect in the Savannah naval stores market.

Trading was formerly done on a basis of 200 pounds gross weight, which had been in effect since the establishment of an official naval stores market here.

HOLC Loans Paid During May Set A 10-Month Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of May 2,141 borrowers of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation paid off their loans in full, setting a 10-month record, according to an HOLC report.

The number of paid-in-full loans topped figures for every month in the past year except August, when 2,178 were recorded. Nearly 75,000 loans, amounting to more than $177,500,000, now have been completely crossed off the Corporation's books—more than 23,000, amounting to $57,600,000, in the last year alone.

An upswing has been in evidence ever since January, when only 1,596 loans were paid in full, according to Charles A. Jones, General Manager of the HOLC.

"Considering that these borrowers were all heavily delinquent in both principal and interest and the great majority in arrears on taxes, their recovery proves both their good faith and the fact they only needed a helping hand such as the Government provided," said Mr Jones. "Lacking private credit, they were helpless until Congress created the HOLC to refinance their loans and give them a breathing spell. Now they have paid their own way out of the depression and they deserve credit for the job."

C. & O. $2,500,000 Issue Is Awarded

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. has awarded an issue of $2,500,000 in 1¾ per cent equipment trust certificates to Blyth & Co. on a bid of 101.777. This represents an interest cost basis to the company of approximately 1.41 per cent.

The certificates, to be dated Aug 1, 1940, will be payable in 10 equal annual installments They are issued, subject to I. C. C. approval, to finance in part the purchase of new equipment, including 1,000 box cars and 100 cabooses costing $3,397,724.

Safeway Stores Sales Up 4.22 P. C. in 4-Week Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Safeway Stores, Inc., reports sales for the four weeks ended July 6, 1940, of $31,150,335, compared with sales of $29,889,743 for the four weeks ended July 8, 1939, a gain of 4.22 per cent.

Sales for the 28 weeks ended July 6, 1940, were $211,541,968, an increase of 5.57 per cent over sales of $200,380,668 reported for the 28 weeks ended July 8, 1939. Stores in operation on July 6, 1940, were 2,625 against 2,961 a year previous.

Utility Sales to REA Exempted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has exempted from authorization the sale of securities by public utilities to the Rural Electrification Administration. Heretofore, utilities have had to get SEC authority to sell securities to the REA.

Race by Auto Trade to Build New Models

DETROIT (AP)—The motorcar industry, according to Ward's Automotive Reports, will lose as little time as possible swinging into the production of 1941 models. Among the volume producers of the industry Plymouth was added last week to the group completing 1940 model assemblies. It will be followed by others of the Chrysler group this week.

Chevrolet and Ford, first and second, respectively, in volume output, still are assembling 1940 models, Chevrolet being the only one of the General Motors passenger car producers to continue. Ford, says Wards, has set July 19 to terminate 1940 model production, and expects to have 50,000 of its 1941 models in the hands of dealers by September 21 for private showings.

Re-Tooling Race

A re-tooling race, Ward's says, is on among the car makers in an effort to be first to get new models before the public.

"In car building plants and in parts supplying factories," it says, "orders have gone forth to speed up the finishing and arranging of new model production tool equipment so that 1941 car manufacturing may be quickly inaugurated. Hudson, Packard, Nash, Studebaker, Buick and Plymouth are the major contestants in this race.

"Others, such as Cadillac, Pontiac, Oldsmobile and Chevrolet in the General Motors group are to follow as soon as possible. Likewise, Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler are bending every effort to complete their re-tooling at an early date.

Sees More Streamlining

Of Ford activities, the trade publication says:

"A vast army of tool workers is making changes of considerable magnitude in the body equipment that will require time to complete. This is particularly true in the Lincoln-Zephyr division in tooling up to produce their own bodies.

"It is evident that some of the car makers may require six weeks for their changeover activities and the orientation of the 1941 production equipment because of major modifications, and others may be quickly ready due to almost insignificant alterations in designs.

"As matters now stand, Plymouth may be one of the first in the field with new models. The 1941 Pilot cars (Plymouth) are scheduled to start down the final assembly line about August 5.

More streamlining and advanced torpedo design motif, with two-tone color embellishments, are the predominating effects in many of the new models produced by the various car builders."

Arkansas Utility 4s Are Priced at 102

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Arkansas Missouri Power Corporation has filed an amendment to its registration statement reporting that the public offering price of its $2,350,000 of first mortgage Series A 4 per cent bonds due on June 1, 1965, would be 102 per cent.

The underwriters are E. H. Rollins & Sons, the Central Republic Company, A. C. Allyn & Co., the Lee Higginson Corporation, Laurence M. Marks & Co., and A. G. Becker & Co., Inc. The prospectus is dated July 18.

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	226,580
1940 volume to date	130,502,175
1939 volume to date	113,719,385

Some Stocks Up Moderately; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—After weeks in the doldrums, the stock market took heart today and put on a selective rally behind steels, motors and aircrafts.

The revival took place following a sluggish first hour and, with volume picking up, favorites tilted forward 1 to 2 points, with a smattering enjoying wider swings. Dealings again slowed and, near the final stretch, extreme improvement was reduced. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

A more hopeful view of the home business outlook, combined with the belief of some the market had been "sold out"—yesterday's turnover touched a new 22-year low—was credited partly by brokers for the better action of the list.

While Wall Street was not betting on the Democratic Convention results, the question of "will he or won't he run," brokers said, still kept many potential buyers on the waiting list.

Sentiment was again confused by the European war scene as dispatches from Rome told of a possible near-by Hitler peace offer to England and other bulletins described preparations for an imminent German smash at the British.

Among supported stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, United Aircraft, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Standard Oil of N. J., Anaconda, Martin Parry and Woolworth.

In a ragged curb modest advances were posted for American Cyanamid "B," Pennroad and St. Regis Paper. American Gas lagged, along with Cities Service and Sherwin Williams.

Bond Market Steady

Moderate rallying tendencies appeared in all sections in the bond market today after an indifferent performance before noon.

Going into the final hour gains of fractions to more than a point dotted the utility and industrial groups and rails made a belated gesture at joining the advance.

Active gainers included Nickel Plate 5½s, New York Central 5s, Alleghany 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Goodrich 4½s, and International Hydrol-Electric 6s.

Several South American issues gave ground in the foreign list, including Buenos Aires 4⅜s and Argentine 4½s.

United States Governments dawdled over a ¼ point range either way.

Malayan Domestic Tin Quota Raised To 100 Per Cent

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph (British news agency) dispatch from Singapore today said the Malayan domestic tin quota for the third quarter of the year was fixed at 100 per cent.

The dispatch added that those concerns able to produce more than the present individual quota may apply for additional quotas and open new mines.

New York commodity circles said the permission to expand production was an outgrowth of recent action by the International Tin Committee which raised export quotas for all signatory countries, including Malaya, to 130 per cent of basic tonnages, the highest on record.

Each nation a member of the committee establishes its own quota after the quota for all countries as a whole has been fixed. Thus Malaya, according to the dispatch, plans to take full advantage of the tonnage allotted.

Tonnages allowed each producer country (the largest are British Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and Bolivia) are figured on a so-called normal year.

Before the war-spurred jump in demand forced quotas to the present record high, shipments were scaled down to only 25 per cent of the basic allowance in the first quarter of 1939.

The latest jump was a direct outgrowth of U. S. Government efforts to build up stocks of the vital peace and war material. Arrangements were recently made in Washington to acquire 75,000 tons of tin for a war chest.

Malaya in 1939 produced about 55,950 tons, Netherlands East Indies 31,000 and Bolivia 27,000.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market held its ground today despite the severe check on new business caused by concern over war developments and pending an announcement on budget details. British Government bonds tended upward and most stocks in the industrial list found a steady footing. Selected Kaffairs attracted a following at slightly higher levels. Commodity stocks showed only minor variations. Japanese bonds declined on news of the Cabinet resignation.

Liverpool—Cotton futures advanced 3 to 4 points today. Contracts were scarce and support was encouraged by possibility of a relatively high new crop loan on U. S. cotton.

Aircraft Dividend Raised

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Directors of Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp. declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on common stock, payable August 5 to holders of record July 26. In 1939 company paid 25 cents each in June and September and a year-end disbursement of 55 cents.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅞
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	6	44⅛	44	44⅛	+1⅛
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	11	5½	5¼	5½	— ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 11
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 12
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	13	40½	40⅛	40½	+ ¼
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	11	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
1½	⅜	Alleghany Corp	12	¾	⅜	¾	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Allegh pf xw	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	22	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ½
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	5	12½	12	12½	+ ¼
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	20	22½	22	22½	+ ½
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	9	8½	8½	8½	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	146	145	145	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun 26
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)		63	73	63	+4
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	8	30⅛	29¼	29¾	+ ¾
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 10
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	11	11	11	Jun 28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	42½	41½	42¼	Jul 12
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 10
75	41¾	Am Airlines	7	59¾	58½	59½	+1
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
116½	87	Am Can (4)	7	55¼	55	55¼	+ ½
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	172¼	172¼	172¼	Jul 12
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	29	23⅜	24¼	25⅛	+1⅛
51¾	34	Am Car pf	4	42¼	41¼	42	+2½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	12	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	+1⅛
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 27
31¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	Jul 15
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¾e)	6	9½	9½	9½	Jul 5
2¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 15
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	6	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
424¼	9½	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	13¼	13½	13¼	Jul 13
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	2	16	16	16	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅝
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	5	27⅝	27	27⅝	+1⅛
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 15
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 10
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	—1¼
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 10
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	11	3⅛	3	3	
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jul 2
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	7	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	46	46	46	—1
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¼	2¼	1¼	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	4	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(33⅓k)	5	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅝
54	28¼	AP&L5pf 2.81¼k	5	44¼	43½	43½	+ ⅛
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
17½	9⅛	Am Roll Mill	7	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5¼k)	3	60½	60	60	Jul 12
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 5
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7	7	7	Jul 11
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	10	35¾	35	35¼	+1
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)		55½	55½	55½	+1½
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	10	24¼	23½	24	+ ½
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)		12	12	12	Jul 15
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	
23⅜	12⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75½	75½	75½	Jul 11
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	15½	15	15½	Jul 10
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	160½	159⅞	159⅞	+ ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	76¼	76¼	76¼	Jul 15
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	7	77¾	77¼	77¼	— ½
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145¼	145¼	145¼	+2⅞
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3½	3½	3½	Jul 15
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	12	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	1	89½	89½	89½	Jul 10
12	6	Am Woolen	21	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	+1⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	8	39	37½	38⅞	+1⅞
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun 12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	43	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	23	23	23	Jul 12
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	8	8	8	Jul 11
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 3
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	Jul 15
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	14	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
64⅛	35	Armour Ill p pf	6	41¾	41	41¾	+ ⅛
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	4	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 15
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 6
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	1	61	61	61	Jul 8
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	31⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 1
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	7	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ¾
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	48¼	48¼	48¼	Jul 15
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	11	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅝
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 2
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	7	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	106	106	106	Jul 11
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46½	46½	46½	Jul 15
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	+13¾
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 10
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅜
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	15	5⅛	5	5	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	33	15⅜	14½	15⅛	+ ½
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 12
16⅝	9⅛	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jul 10
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	11	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Jul 11
07⅜	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	12	28½	28	28½	+ ⅞
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	51	51	51	Jul 15
30	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	79	78½	75¼	77⅝	+2⅜
125½	109⅛	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	121	121	121	Jul 15
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	4	18	18	18	Jul 15
22½	25	Black & Dk(1)	4	17½	17	17½	+ ½
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ½
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)		16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun 20
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	39	14⅞	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	5	24¾	4	24¾	+1¼
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	6	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	+
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	6	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅝
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jul 13
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	5	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	6	18	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun 22
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42⅜	42¼	42¼	Jul 13
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	2	23	23	23	
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	1	18	17½	17½	Jul 15
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	+1⅛
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	8	19½	19	19	+ ¼
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	5	½	⅜	½	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	8	27½	26¼	27½	+1½
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	27	26½	27	+ ½
21⅜	12¼	Burlinq Mill (1)	6	16¼	15¾	16	+ ½
12½	7½	BurrAddM(.30e)	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	3¼	3½	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jul 12
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	2	19	19	19	Jul 9
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	Jul 12
		C					
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	19	19	19	+ ⅞
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr 22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33	33	33	Jul 12
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun 18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	3	27½	27½	27½	Jul 15
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	1	47½	47½	47½	Jul 11
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	46⅜	46¾	46¾	+ ⅝
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	25	29¼	28¼	28¾	+ ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	5	6½	6½	6½	Jul 15
26¼	17⅝	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18	18	18	Jul 11
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
11¾	4	Cent Vioietta S	1	5	5	5	Jul 13
6	3	Century Ri M		3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun 28
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(3e)	18	26	25¾	26	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)		18	18	18	Jul 12
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ¾
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13½	13½	13½	Jul 15
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	20	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	+ ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	4	4	4	Jul 11
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun 24
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West		⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	3	7	7	7	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
⅜	⅛	Chi M S.P&P pf	12	¼	¼	¼	Jul 15
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	10	10	10	+ ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P'l cv pf(3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jul 11
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 13
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 28
10⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 11
65⅜	21¾	Childs Co	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	61	66⅜	64	66⅜	+2⅝
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 12
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+1¾
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	31	31	31	Jul 12
41½	25⅛	Climax (1.20)	4	27¾	27¾	27¾	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	3	103½	103	103½	+ ½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅜	Colgate P (½)	20	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
99¾	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	99¾	95¾	99¾	Jul 13
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	2	23	23	23	+1
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15	15	15	Jul 11
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	6	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	1	19	19	19	Jul 15
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	14	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	85½	85½	85½	+1⅜
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(23¾)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 11
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	78	78	78	Jul 3
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	5	29	29	29	+ ½
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Jul 10
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	9	35½	34½	35½	+ ⅞
113	97	Comi Tcv pf(4¼)	1	101	101	101	Jul 10
16⅝	8	Comi Solvents	20	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
13¾	8	Com'th & South	16	1½	1⅜	1½	
38	18⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	29	30⅞	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 12
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	9	17⅜	16⅝	17⅜	+1⅜
13¼	6	Congress Cigar	5	12	12	12	
35⅞	23¼	Congress Cig ct	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 12
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	6	21¼	21	21	
10⅛	4¾	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jul 15
20	12½	Dist C-Seag (2)	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
85¾	46¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	3	74½	73¼	74½	Jul 15
14⅝	9¼	Dix-Vortex(½e)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¾
24⅝	14	Doehler D (½e)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
23⅞	11⅛	Dome Mines (2)	5	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
34⅞	65⅛	Douglas Air (3g)	15	70⅛	68½	69½	+1⅜
171	137	Dow Chem (3)	6	147¼	147	147¼	—3¼
30	14¾	Dresser Mfg (1e)	3	22	21½	22	+1
10	5	Dunhill Int	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
13¾	9½	Duplan Silk (1)	3	10½	10½	10½	
188¼	146½	du Pont (3½e)	13	159	157¼	159	+1
126	114	du Pont pf (4½)	4	124	124	124	—1
		E					
44½	25¾	East Air Lines	14	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅝
6⅛	3	East Roll Mill	3	4	4	4	+ ⅜
166¾	11	East Kodak (6)	12	120⅜	119	120⅜	+ ⅜
37	22	Eaton Mfg(1½e)	25	30½	29⅞	30⅜	+1
17⅛	10½	Edis Br Strs (1)	3	15	15	15	+1
1¼	⅛	Eitingon Schild	5	¼	¼	¼	
1¾	½	El & Mus Ind	2	¾	⅛	¾	Jul 11
41¾	25	El Auto L (1½e)	13	32¼	31½	32	+ ⅜
18⅜	10¼	Elec Boat (.40e)	24	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
8¼	3	El Power & Lt	25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
31¾	15⅝	El P & L $6 pf	12	30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅛
36¼	18½	El P & L $7 pf	19	33⅞	32½	33⅜	+1⅛
33½	24⅜	El Stor Bat (2)	4	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
13¾	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	6	1	1	1	+ ⅛
41⅞	26	El Paso Nat G(2)	5	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Jul 12
46	35	Endi-John (3)	3	41	41	41	Jul 15
12⅜	5⅜	Eng Pub Service	16	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	
83	63	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	76	76	76	Jul 13
8	66	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	83	83	83	Jul 12
97	84	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Utility Builds Up Power Plan As Defense Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A further increase in its recently expanded power preparedness program is announced by the North American Company and reported to the subcommittee on electric power of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

This will add $7,000,000 to the system's $90,000,000 budget for construction of new utility facilities, including provision for additional electric generating capacity of 460,000 kilowatts.

Adds to Equipment

Announcement was made in a second letter to the government defense authorities stating that arrangements have been completed by Wisconsin Electric Power Company to place orders for equipment for additional capacity of 80,000 kilowatts to be installed in that subsidiary's plant at Port Washington, near Milwaukee.

North American on June 25 advised the authorities that additional capacity of 380,000 kilowatts was being provided "as assurance that no power bottlenecks will develop in its various operating areas to hinder national defense preparedness."

"Our enlarged program," the second letter said, "now includes new generating facilities in the North American system totaling 270,000 kilowatts, announced last January and already under construction, together with 60,000 kilowatts for The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, 50,000 kilowatts for Potomac Electric Power Company of Washington, and 80,000 kilowatts for Wisconsin Electric Power Company.

Capacity Up 21 P. C.

"All three of these companies, as well as the Union Electric system in the St. Louis area and The Kansas Power and Light Company and Missouri Power & Light Company, already have new generating facilities under construction as a part of the program announced in January.

"Completion of this program will raise the system's generating capacity to a total of 2,588,000 kilowatts, which will increase our present installed capacity by 21 per cent and in our opinion will be adequate to provide for any demands that we can foresee over the next few years."

Wheat Prices Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—Wheat futures prices exhibited a show of strength today, advancing as much as 2⅛ cents a bushel over Monday's final figures. All deliveries retained most of the gain and at the close were near the highest levels of the day. Corn prices held steady to slightly higher.

The bread cereal started virtually unchanged from yesterday's close and immediately advanced on a noticeable lack of hedging pressure.

Wheat closed 1½-2 cents higher than Monday's final prices, July 74¾, September 75¼-⅜, corn was ⅛ off to ⅜ up, July 62⅛-¼, September 58⅞-¾, and oats were ¼-⅜ higher.

Alpha Portland Cement Co.

Alpha Portland Cement Co. reported net profit for the 12 months ended June 30 of $665,484, including $176,927 net profit from sale of securities, equal to $1.04 a share. This compared with $698,195, or $1.09 a share, in the preceding 12 months. Factories are in New York, West Virginia, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Alabama.

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '41	103.20	103.20	103.20
1 3¼s '45-'43	108.16	108.16	108.16
19 3⅜s '56-'46	114.11	114.11	114.11
3 3s '47	104.31	104.31	104.31
1 2s '50-'48	103.17	103.17	103.17
4 3s '55-'51	110.12	110.9	110.12
1 3s '55-'51 reg	110.9	110.9	110.9
1 3¼s '53-'51	103.9	103.9	103.9
2 2¾s '60-'55	107.28	107.24	107.28
1 2¾s '59-'56	106.20	106.20	106.20
7 2¾s '65-'60	106.16	106.15	106.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-'44	107.14	107.14	107.14

Home Owners Loan

3 2¼s '44-'42	103.24	103.24	103.24
20 1½s '47-'45	101.22	101.22	101.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	98½	98½	98½
11 Alleghany 5s '44	79	78½	79
43 Alleghany 5s '50 st	38½	37¼	38⅜
7 Allegh Val 4s '42	105¼	105	105¼
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108	107½	107½
20 Am & For P 5s 2030	49	48½	48½
10 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102½	102½	102½
2 Am Int 5½s '49	99	99	99
2 Am T & T 5½s '43	108⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
7 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109⅛	-110⅜	108⅜
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	105	105	105
10 Arm Del 4s 57	102	101⅝	101⅝
2 Arm Del 4s 55	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 AT&SF 4s 95	106	105½	106
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	96	96	96
10 A C Line 1st 4s 52	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
7 A C Line cit 4s 52	60½	60	60½
1 A C Line 4½s 64	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
1 A C Line 5s 45	64½	64½	64½
1 A l & Dan 2d 4s 48	28	28	28
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	66⅞	66¼	66⅞
55 B&O 95 st A	28	27¼	28
22 B&O 95 st C	32	31½	32
17 B&O 2000 st D	27¼	27¾	27¾
24 B&O 96 st F	28	27½	28
31 B&O cv 60 st	12½	12¼	12½
19 B&O 1st 4s 48	58	67¼	66
1 B&O Ple&WV 4s 51 st	55	55	55
6 B&O S W 50 st	44¼	44¼	44½
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	100	100	100
123 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¾	105	106⅜
20 Boston&Me 5s 67	65⅛	64½	65
1 Boston&Me 4s 61 st	53½	53	53
2 Bost&Me 4¾s 61	64¾	64¼	64½
1 Boston&Me 4¾s 61 st	53	53	53
3 Boston&Me5 5s 55	67¾	67¾	67¼
1 Buf R&P 57 st	38	38	38
1 Cal Ore Pow 5s 66	104½	104½	104½
8 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	84	83¾	83⅞
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	81	81	81
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	81½	81½	81½
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	95	95	95
1 Can Pac 5s 54	64½	64½	64½
10 Can Pac 4s perp	48½	48½	48½
1 Cen Foundry 6s 41	100	100	100
4 Cen New Eng 4s'61	47¼	46½	47¼
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	46	45½	46
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	65	65	65
1 Cen RR&B 6s 87	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
16 Certain-td 5½s 48	74½	74	74½
12 C&O 4½s 92	125½	125	125½
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	99½	99	99
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	86½	86	86
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	79¾	79	79
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	90	88½	90
1 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	100	100	100
1 CB&Q 3½s 1I 49	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 Chi&E 1I 6s 34	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
4 Chi&E 1I 5s 51	13½	13¼	13½
9 Chic Gt West 4s 59	28	27⅝	28
21 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	5½	5¼	5½
4 CM & SP gen 4s '89	22	22	22
4 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8¾	8¾	8¾
10 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
27 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	5¾	5⅝	5¾
1 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	109	109	109
2 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	91	91	91
9 Childs Co 5s '43	44	44	44
77 City of NY 3s '80	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
7 CCC & St L 4½s '77	49¾	49½	49½
1 CCC & St L 4s '90 St L	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	75	74¾	74¾
10 Col F & I 5s '70	73½	73½	73½
15 Col & So 4½s '80	27½	27½	27½
31 Columbia G 5s'52May	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
17 Columbia G 5s 1961	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
14 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	108¾	108½	108¾
28 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	124	123	123½
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	107¾	107¾	107⅞
14 Con Edis 3½s '56	105½	105⅛	105⅛
12 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106	105¾	105¾
6 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
2 Crown Cork 4½s '48	103¼	103	103
9 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104⅜	104¼	104¼
1 Dayton P&L 3s '70	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	51⅜	50¾	50¾
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	12¼	11⅞	12¼
38 Erie rfg 5s '75	12¼	11¾	12¼
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	26	25⅝	26
7 Erie cv 4s '53B	21	21	21
1 Erie cv 4s '53 D	21	20¾	21
4 FairbanksMorse4s '56	108½	108½	108½
1 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
32 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6½	6	6
1 FlaECst 5s '74 ct	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 GenCable 5½s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Gen Mot Acc 3¾s '52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 GenStlCast 5½s '49	71½	71½	71½
31 Goodrich 4¼s '56	102¾	102¼	102¾
5 GtNorRy 5½s '52	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
24 GtNor 5s '73	96½	96¼	96½
5 GtNor 4½s '76D	87¾	87¼	87¾
29 GtNor 4½s '77E	87	86¾	86⅞
1 GtNor 1st 4¼s '61	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
10 GtNor 4s '46 G	102½	102¼	102½
13 GtNor 4s '46H	95¾	95¼	95¾
10 GtNor 3¾s '67	79	78½	79
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	44	44	44
9 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	42	41⅝	42
11 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	41½	41	41½
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	53¼	53¼	53½
3 Ill Cen StL 3½s '51	50¼	50	50¼
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	46	45¾	45⅞
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
1 Int Cit Ry 5s '52	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	50½	59¼	50½
14 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	61	60¼	61
14 Int Paper 6s '55	104	103½	104
10 Int Paper 5s '47	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛
12 Int T&T 4½s '52	26¼	26⅛	26¼
6 Int T&T 5s '55	28	28	28
12 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	32½	32¼	32¼
3 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	31½	31½	31½
5 K C South 5s '50	65	65	65
1 La Gas 5s '42	81	81	81
7 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '43	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Libby McN&L 4s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Liquid Carb 4s '47	107½	107½	107½
4 Loews 3½s '46	103½	103	103½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	92	92	92
6 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
8 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	83⅜	83	83
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1 McCrory Stra 3¼s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	93½	93	93½
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103½	103¼	103⅜
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Mo-Ill 5s 59	74½	74½	74½
16 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15⅞	15⅜	15¾
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
9 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	13¼	13	13¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 65A	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
27 Mo Pac 5s 77F	17⅜	17⅛	17¼
8 Mo Pac 5s 81 (23e)	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
10 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8 Mob&O Montg 5s47	24¼	24⅛	24⅜
35 Mob & O Montg 5s47ct	24⅞	24	24⅜
36 Mob&Oh 5s 38	41	39½	40
52 Mob&Oh 5s 38 ct	41	40	40
36 Mob&O 4½s 77	34	33	33½
54 Mob&O 4½s 77 ct	34	33	33½
21 Mont Pow 3⅜s 66	101½	101⅜	101½
6 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	32¾	32½	32¾
3 Mor&Essex3½s2000	42	41	42
1 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	108½	108½	108½
3 NashCha&StL 4s 78	67	67	67
1 Nat Distil 3½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Natl Steel 3s 65	104⅛	104	104
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	41	41	41
1 NJ Pw&L 4½s 60	106	106	106
1 N Y Pw & Ld 5s52A	104½	104½	104½
1 NO2Tex&M 5½s54	35	35	35
1 NY&Erie 1st 4s '47	94	94	94
35 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59½	58⅝	59⅜
132 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¾	53	53¾
13 NYC cn 4s '98	57¾	57	57¾
2 NYC 3½s '46	80	80	80
4 NYC cv 3¼s '52	57½	57	57¼
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	78½	78½	78½
3 NYCh&StL 6s '41	78	78	78
11 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	65¾	64	65½
6 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	56	55½	56
19 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17¼	17	17
1 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	26	26	26
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	3½	3½	3½
1 NY Rys 8s '58 st	106½	106½	106½
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	106	106	106
10 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	17	17	17
3 NYW & Bost 4½s '46	4	4	4
1 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 NL&Or Por 5s '55 A	109	109	109
1 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	13⅜	73⅜	73⅜
11 NorfSou 5s '61 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
29 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60¾	59½	60⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53	52½	53
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48	47⅞	48
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	67⅞	67½	67½
2 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	64	64	64
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
1 Ohio Ed 4½s '69	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106⅛	106¼	106¼
7 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109	108¾	108¾
12 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	113½	113½	113½
3 Pac G&E 3¼s'61 B	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	100¼	100¼	100⅝
15 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
12 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108⅜	108¼	108¼
7 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	103	103¼
8 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87½	87½	87½
9 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	98½	98	98
2 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	98½	98½	98½
1 Pen RR 4s '48	114½	114½	114½
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89½	89½	89½
9 Pen RR 3¼s '52	84⅜	84	84
7 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	63	68⅜	69
2 PeoriaE inc 4s '90 *	6½	6½	6½
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	60	59½	60
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	55	55	55
9 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109⅛	-08¾	109⅛
1 PhilBal&W 4½s '81 D	106	106	106
37 Phila Co 5s '67	106	105⅞	106
9 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
6 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13½	13	13½
1 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107	107	107
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 PCC & S L 4½s '40 A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
8 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	51¼	51	51¼
9 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	71⅛	70¾	70¾
1 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	89½	89½	89½
1 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42 st ct	89¾	89½	89½
16 Por RIAT 6s '42 unst ct	90	89½	89½
25 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	22	21	22
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	83½	83½	83½
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Reading 4s 1997 A	70½	70½	70½
4 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
4 Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw	98	98	98
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	106¾	106¾	106¾
72 Republic Steel 4½s '61	99¾	99½	99¾
4 Republic Steel 4½s '56	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
2 RI Ark & La¼s'34	7	7	7
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	74¼	74¼	74¼
2 StLPeo&NW 5s '48	21	21	21
2 StLPub Svc 5s '59	63½	63¼	63½
1 StLSF 5s B 52	10½	10¼	10½
1 St L S W 5½s A	10½	10½	10½
1 St P & Duluth 4s '68	67	67	67
9 SA&A Pass 4s'43	66	65⅞	66
9 Scioto V&N E 4s'89	118¼	118¼	118¼
12 Sea-All Fla 6s'35 A ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Shell Un 2½s'54	97	97	97
2 Skelly Oil 3s'50	100	100	100
10 So Bell T&T 3s'79	104¾	104⅝	104¾
3 So Cal Gas 4s'65	110	110	110
1 So Cal Pow 6s'47	105	105	105
12 Sou Pac 4½s'68	41¼	40¾	41⅛
9 Sou Pac 4½s'81	41½	40⅞	41½
34 So Pac 4½s'69	41¾	40½	41½
5 So Pac rfg 4s'55	59	59	59
3 So Pac cit 4s'49	40½	40½	40½
5 So Pac 3¾s'46	54	53	54
12 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48½	48	48¼
3 South Ry 6½s'56	75½	75½	75½
3 South Ry gen 6s'56	71	70¼	70¾
1 South Ry cn 5s'94	88¼	88	88¼
20 South Ry gen 4s'56	56½	56	56½
8 So Ry 4s St L '51	70¼	70¼	70¼
6 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¾	104½	104½
3 TRR A St L 4s 53	110	110	110
7 Tex Corp 3s'51	105	104¾	105
8 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	65¼	65¼	65¼
11 Tex & Pac 5s'79 ●	65¼	64½	65¼
28 Third Ave aj 5s'60	19¼	18⅝	19¼
4 Third Ave 4s'60	56½	55½	56½
7 Un Pac 4s '47	113¾	113⅝	113⅞
4 Un Pac 3½s '71	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	82½	82½	82½
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s'51	86½	86½	86½
2 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	110	110	110
5 Wabash 1st 5s '39	41½	41½	41½
2 Wabash Des M 4s '39	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	29¾	29¾	29¾
10 West Shore 4s 2361	49	49	49
4 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46	46	46
2 Westn Md 5½s'77 A	89	89	89
3 Westn Md 4s'52	84	84	84
2 Western Un 5s'51	66	66	66
7 Western Un 5s'60	66½	65¾	66½
5 Western Un 4½s'50	64½	64½	64½
6 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Wis Pub Svc 4s'61	110	109⅞	110
3 Youngst S&T cv 5s'48	106	105⅞	105⅞
8 Young S&T cv 4s '48	104	103⅞	104

Foreign Bonds

3 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	37	36½	37
2 Aer M Bk 6s 48	21	21	21
1 Antioquia 7s 45A	10½	10½	10½
1 Antioquia 7s 45C	10½	10½	10½
3 Antioquia 7s 45D	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
13 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	54½	54½	54½
30 Argentine 4½s 48	71⅞	71	71
9 Argentine 4½s 71	62½	62½	62½
1 Australia 5s 55	43¼	43¼	43¼
21 Australia 4½s 56	37⅜	37	37
1 Belgium 6¼s 49	32	32	32
1 Belgium 6s 55	30¼	30¼	30¼
7 Brazil 6s 41	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
14 Brazil 6½s 26-57	11	10¾	11
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	11	11	11
2 Brazil C Rv Fl 7s 52	10½	10½	10½
3 Brisbane 5s 57	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
27 Buen A 4¾s 77	42¼	42¼	42¼
11 Canada 5s 52	88¾	88⅛	88⅞
71 Canada 3½s 61	71	71	71
9 Canada 3s 67	70⅝	70¼	70⅜
2 Canada 2¼s 45	80¾	80⅜	80⅜
1 Canada 4s 44	84½	84½	84½
4 Chile 7s 42 tsd	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Sent.asd	11	11	11
10 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	21	21	21
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	21½	21½	21½
1 Cordoba 7s '42	70	70	70
1 Cuba 5½s '53	101	101	101
6 Denmark 6s '42	32	31¾	32
1 GerCAgrBk6s'60 Jul	16	16	16
11 Ger Govt 7s '49	20¼	20	20⅛
1 Ital Cr Cons7s47B	45	45	45
3 Italy 7s 1951	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
22 Japan 6½s 54	88¾	88½	88¾
5 Japan 5½s 65	67¼	67⅛	67¼
1 Lombard El 7s 52	43	43	43
10 Medellin Mun 6½s54	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
2 Mtg MM 7s 56	18	18	18
3 Milan City 6½s 52	30¾	30	30¾
3 Minas Ger 6½s 58	7½	7½	7½
3 Minas Ger 6½s 59	7½	7½	7½
6 Norway 6s 44	43⅛	43	43⅛
1 Norway 6s 43	43	43	43
3 Norway 4½s 58	34¼	33	34¼
3 Norway 4½s 65	34½	34¼	34½
5 Norway 4s 63	34½	34	34½
3 Nor Mun Bk 5s70	25¾	25½	25¾
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6½	6½	6½
2 Porto Aleg 8s 61	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
1 Rhine-Ruhr 6s 53	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	10¼	10⅛	10¼
5 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	32½	32	32
95 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	9	8¾	9
1 Tokyo City 5½s '61	61	61	61
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	58½	58½	58½
1 UnStlWk 6½s'47A	20½	20½	20½
1 Urug aj 3¾s&4¼s'79	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1 Urug 4½s'78	32	32	32
1 Warsaw C 4½s '58 asd	3	3	3

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 3,318,000, previous day 1,080,800, week ago 4,512,400, year ago 8,245,350, two years ago 10,382,850, Jan. 1 to date 894,604,350, year ago 900,641,725, two years ago 972,732,630.

OESC THM ARF ODW ILY X⅝&3¾s—eta

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co

12 noon, July 16

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Cables	$3.84½	$3.85	8.2397
Switzerl'd—franc	.2290	.2268	.4
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010x	.4010	40.33
Norway—krone	.2390	.2388	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0382x	.0383x	.0743
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslava—dinar	.0225x	.0225x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2175	.2170	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2069
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3800	.3800	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5335x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2387	.2300	*
Shanghai—dol	.0825	.0825	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4525	.4525	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8775	.8700	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2035x	.2035x	‖

*Currency in China——Cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. Dutch, Norwegian and Danish currencies are not available due to the occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 13 compared with comparable date a year ago in parentheses: Receipts $8,819,195 ($10,649,344); expenditures $23,103,020 ($19,101,100); net balance $1,736,381,043 ($2,715,847,632); working balance included $1,007,761,980 ($2,033,598,566); customs receipts for month $13,267,020 ($11,344,967); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $161,259,002 ($137,048,059); expenditures $421,260,500 ($462,421,486); excess of expenditures $260,001,497, ($325,373,427); gross debt $43,060,869,354 ($40,610,772,501); increase over previ

New Zealand Forms War Cabinet of Five

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales, July 16—The New Zealand Government took action today to organize itself for war through the formation of a War Cabinet of five ministers, comprising three members of the Government and two of the opposition.

The members of the new cabinet are: Prime Minister Peter Fraser; Minister of Finance Walter Nash; Minister of Defense Frederick Jones; Adam Hamilton, leader of the opposition and Joseph Coates, former Prime Minister.

Though Australia and New Zealand have sent Britain a new Anzac army for service wherever empire leaders wish, and though they are now building an air force which will provide more than 60,000 men, they do not consider these things their main contribution to the war.

The chief aid they can give Britain, these dominions think, is in the field of economic support, and in this field the supply of foodstuffs to the British rates first place.

Freighter Sunk

When the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee was raiding in the South Atlantic victims included the freighter Brisbane Star, from Melbourne to Britain with a large cargo of butter. This humble merchantman, unknown save to a comparative few, was merely one of hundreds of ships which sail constantly between the Antipodes and Britain and which carry the food Britain is unable to supply herself.

Chief of the supplies which Britain draws from her Antipodean dominions is wool, of which commodity Australia is the world's largest exporter. Close behind come the various foodstuffs, wheat, meat and butter and cheese, and the other farm products such as hides and tallow and pelts.

In an ordinary year Britain buys around £13,600,000 worth of wheat from Australia, almost two-thirds the total export. She takes £10,000,000 worth of butter and another £12,000,000 from New Zealand. The smaller country ships her £4,000,000 worth of cheese, and Australia another £600,000. Frozen meat from New Zealand totals £10,000,000, and £8,000,000 from Australia.

Then trade has branched in new directions in recent years. More than three-quarters the Australian annual export of cane sugar worth £3,200,000 goes to the United Kingdom. Before the war both dominions had built up a large trade in fruit. But British restrictions curtailed this trade, and today both countries are having the novel experience of eating, for the first time, the finest fruit they can produce. Previously it was all, or virtually all, exported.

Australians and New Zealanders together ship to Britain rabbit skins worth millions of dollars.

Boosting Production

Both countries have been studying methods of boosting production so that Britain may have available ample food supplies from empire sources. The war, coming at a moment when lower price levels had been creating problems for both New Zealand and Australia, has helped these countries as much as, up to now, it has given them new burdens to carry.

Stabilizing of prices over a fixed period and assurance that larger markets would be open to them have meant much to the Antipodean dominions. The British purchases amount to a guaranty in some cases that all the available produce will be bought and shipped to London. The Australians and New Zealanders do not even have to trauble about the shipping; they sell the produce before it is on board ship and they receive 95 per cent of what is due them before the British have even received it. The balance comes on arrival in Britain.

Up until the beginning of the war proper, this year, it looked as though Australasia could produce more than Britain could take. But the Nazi invasion of Denmark, chief rival of these countries in the field of dairy products on the British market, has meant that the two dominions need not cut their butter shipments to the United Kingdom. It has also stopped all talk of a cut in prices when sales agreements are renewed this year.

Various plans are being tested out to help raise the farm production of both countries to a higher level. One of these is the transference of men on public works projects to farms, the Government paying their wages in part until they acquire enough knowledge to be useful to the farmer. Another is an organized corps of "shock troops" on the home front—men who will devote leisure to helping boost farm output. The slogan of the movement is "Help feed Britain; help win the war."

But it must be confessed progress of production is not as fast as could be wished. Both countries have long farmed as actively as they were able, and a rapid climb in export volume is not to be expected. The question of how to boost it rapidly is one of the major problems facing both countries at this time.

Deportation Plan By Elks' Leader

HOUSTON, Texas, July 16 (AP)—Henry C. Warner, of Dixon, Ill., Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, called last night for deportation of "every Fascist, Nazi, and Communist."

"I wish it were in the power of the Elks to deport to foreign shores every Fascist, Nazi, and Communist, as well as all aliens who have been in this country five years and have not yet applied for American citizenship."

Mr. Warner's address opened business sessions of the national convention.

"The tragedies which have befallen Europe within the last few months have tended to make us more conscious of our opportunities and our heritage here in America."

". . . When we see a regimented order in civilization demanding mass production and burying individual effort where the citizen becomes merely a cog in the social scheme, then we must oppose such an order. . . .

"If the revolutions come which seem destined to follow in South America inspired by the Nazi program, and if the Nazis begin to unload troops in Mexico to take possession there as they did in Denmark or Norway, then we shall begin to wonder why we sat idly by for such a long period of time."

Visitors to Lighthouse Are Banned in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Tourists have always enjoyed visiting the lighthouse that stands at the entrance to the Halifax River and is called the Ponce de Leon Inlet light.

The lighthouse keeper now has orders to bar visitors until the war in Europe is over. No strangers are allowed in the building.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Increase income easily showing friends leading assortment. Cost 50c up. Good profits. 9 different boxes, 58 personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-40, Fitchburg, Mass.

NEW "PERSONALIZING" IDEA IN CHRISTMAS CARDS
Outstanding seller. Smart 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment. Give 24 "Individualized Greetings" Seals FREE. 50c profit. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 808 Adams, Elmira, New York.

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational lowest-priced Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit, 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. N-24, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE — Best sellers. You make 50c profit on new 21-folder $1 Assortment. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Other big-profit assortments. Experience unnecessary. 50c sample on approval. SCHWER, Dept. S-35, Westfield, Mass.

ANTIQUES

GENUINELY old pattern glass, china, lamps, statues, vases, furniture, etc., moderately priced. Visit us or write. MRS. M. G. BURGER, 207 Hancock, Washington, Mo.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and big earnings selling sensational new NYLON HOSIERY with famous long-wearing, Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery. Write fully for sample stocking. American Mills, Dept. K-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

BEAUTIFUL ANTIQUE HEPPLEWHITE SIDEBOARD Perfect condition; moving, must sell; also several other pieces; no dealers. MRS. BROWN Cen. Newton 4480.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Exceptional, restricted, 6-room apt., 1st floor; $65.00. Jos. K. Dennis, 92 Corey Rd. Asp. 0361 for appointment.

COUNTRY BOARD

MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—HILLSIDE house. Individual camps; beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonuc Mts.; wide verands, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 59 miles from Boston; 45th season; $15 to $17 weekly. $2.50 to $3 transient; accommodates 25; booklet. Telephone 98—MISS ANNE MERRILL.

WARREN, MASS.—The Cutler Farm, a beautiful vacation place for the enjoyment of New England farm life; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms, screened porch; fresh farm produce, home cooking; $14 weekly.

FOR SALE OR RENT

HOUSE, Woodmere, Long Island; 11 rooms, 3 baths, ½ acre grounds, trees; near station; 30 minutes; electric trains; cost $22,000.00; sell $12,000.00, or rent $1200—Sept. 1st.; immediate. Write Box M-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

HOMES TO SHARE

LADY WISHES to share home from September 1st with couple, or mother and daughter or two sisters who go to business; Christian Scientists preferred; will be home this week; references exchanged. 26 Yale St., Williston Park, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Garden City 3041.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PHILADELPHIA—Distance ten miles, 101 acres, twelve-room stone house and bungalow, all conveniences; stone barn, 13 acres woods, stream; $18,000. P-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

ORGANISTS WANTED

ORGANIST—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.; AUDITIONS IMMEDIATELY.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Ideal vacation resort; rooms on ocean front; near good restaurants. 243 Humphrey St., LY 2-3597.

NEAR PENNA'S GRAND CANYON—Convenient to church; rates reasonable. MRS. F. L. SMITH, 25 Central Avenue, Wellsboro, Pa.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 10—Attractive, quiet, single, double rooms; elevator; nr. The Mother Church. McGRATH, Com. 0084.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (Broadway)—Double studio; running water, $7; attractive single $4.50 and $5.50; cool, light. (DAVIS).

N. Y. C., 230 West 97th St. (3-B)—Redecorated single, facing Broadway; water, elevator; $6.00; large court, $5.00. RIverside 9-2983.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway-70th), 4 B—Redecorated; outside; running water; singles; piano; transients; elevator. ENdicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 101 West 85th—Desirable room for a woman; sunny, large closet. CIRCLE 7-6300. Apt. 7-A. MRS. MILLS.

N. Y. C.—Attractive large room with private bath; private residence in Murray Hill district; $9 weekly. MUrray Hill 6-7765.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th St. (7-A)—Immaculate, unusually desirable accommodations; southern exposure, running water, opposite bath, homelike atmosphere.

N. Y. C.—Beautiful room, private bath, cross ventilation, elevator, kitchen privileges; switchboard; block from Fifth Ave. Circle 7-6306 (Apt. 3-F.)

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—35-19 91 St.—2 airy rooms, quiet, 22 minutes Rockefeller Cen., 1 mile Fair; $1.00 per person. HEIMSTAEDT.

ROOMS WANTED

MOTHER and son desire 2 rooms, bath, private family; Manhattan; $50 monthly; references; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY - companion, young, charming, versatile, experienced; drives car; permanent good position desired. Box D-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque six acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, chokers. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

TAILORING

ARTHUR JUKES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
11, Warton Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne

TEACHERS

SWITZERLAND—LESSONS in Stenography-Typewriting, Commercial correspondence. ECOLE REMINGTON, Mlle. E. Rauber, Professeur diplomé, Rue de la Paix, Montreux.

TO LET

NORTHUMBERLAND — Part country house (furnished); 5 bed, 2 sittingrooms; lovely garden; ideal for children; fishing; oil cooking; village 15 minutes' walk. MRS. GREY, Milfield Hill, Milfield. Tel. Milfield 217.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR —Modern, comfortable, peaceful, delightful Shropshire border country; near Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
There is Peace and Comfort awaiting you at this modern establishment. Tel. 2752. Apply P. H. BENN.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH E., "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

Clear View Hotel, Worthing
LIFT. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Fr. 3 gns. wkly., fr. 12/- daily. Tel. 326.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. A. A. (Three-star), R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge 222.
"Where rest and peace are found"

Lake District, Bainriggs, Grasmere.
Board residence. Charming position on lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster; H and C.; comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 2½ gns. per week.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31-32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

LYNTON, DEVON
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water; excellent position facing sea; own garden produce; moderate tariff. Proprietors Mr. and Mrs. SLOUGH.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 59 Osborne Road **Regent Hotel**
Good Board Residence, Every Comfort
Tel. Jes. 806

REIGATE, SURREY, MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London. 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director: Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel. Central heating, gas fires, h and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
The peace of a beautiful environment

ST. ANNES-ON-SEA—"Regent." board residence; conveniently situated near to sea and gardens; H. and C. running water in bedrooms. Mrs. Ellison, 338 Clifton Drive North. Tel. 373.

WORTHING, "Mora Soomaree," Shelley Road —Very comfortable private hotel; 2 lounges, lounge hall and sun lounge. H. & C. in bedrooms; excellent catering; 5 minutes sea; pleasant garden.

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS, 12 Carlton Terrace, Royal Ave, Onchan, near promenade, golf links, shops, amusements; home comforts; with or without board; reasonable terms. L. R. HARRISON.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW, Grosvenor Hotel, Botanic Gardens—Running water in bedrooms, automatic lift, garage, comfortable; splendid outlook. Tel Western 2796 (A. A., R. A. C.)

SWITZERLAND

HOTEL PENSION CRAISTA—Bos-Cha—Guarda—Engadin 1670. m. bietet Ihnen recht angenehmen, Aufenthalt in Unter-Engadins schönster, Lage, Aller Comfort. Prop. G Stump.

WENGEN — HOTEL EDEN
sonnige, aussichtsreiche Lage. 30 Betten, moderner comfort, gepflegte Küche. Preise ab 8.50. Tel. 43.64. M. Schneebeli, Propr.

VILLA HERWIG
AROSA
Sunshine all around
Close to Ski-ing fields;
Moderate Terms

WALES

NORTH WALES. Llanfair Talhaiarn, Abergele, in peaceful Elwy Valley. Glasfryn Guest House; also furnished bungalow to let. Prop.: Mrs. Rodwell.

Isle of Man

DOUGLAS

THE LIL' PORK SHOP
(Bert Grey)
Makers of the celebrated
SHIPPAMS SAUSAGE and POTTED MEAT
Cooked Meat Specialist
Phone 908
89 Strand St. Quines Corner

The DOUGLAS and PULROSE LAUNDRY
PHONE 516
Collection and Delivery
Any Distance

Quick Service for Visitors
CANNELL'S CAFÉ
40 DUKE STREET
DOUGLAS
For Light Luncheons and Teas and High Class Confectionery

HAIRDRESSING and BEAUTY SALON
under the personal supervision of
MISSES CAINE and CORKILL
PHONE 918
5 Shore Road Central Promenade

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS
(Continued)

For Ladies who aim at Individuality you can get suited at
Miss Curphey's
MANXONIA LTD.
With Hats, Coats, Day and Evening Dresses
Villa Marina Arcade and 49 Victoria Street, Douglas

Purveyor of Finest Home Fed Beef, Lamb and Pork
George Craine
FAMILY BUTCHER
Orders Called For and Delivered — 1 Derby Road, Douglas Isle of Man
Tel. No. 1015

HOLLIS'
37a Victoria St., Douglas
THE ORIGINAL SHOP for LOTUS, DELTA and CANTILEVER SHOES
also
QUICK BOOT REPAIRS

For Fashions
Furnishings and Men's Outfitting
W. H. LOONEY
"The Corner Shop," Peel
and at
J. W. HOLMES
PARLIAMENT ST., RAMSEY
Phone Peel 356—Ramsey 2263

JAMES LAY & CO. LTD.
TAILORS and OUTFITTERS to MEN and BOYS
Agents for MANX RUGS and TWEEDS
DOUGLAS AND RAMSEY

ROBERT OATES
45 years experience in
Groceries and Provisions
HILLSIDE STORE
19 Drinkwater St., Douglas, Ph. 1551

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13 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
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Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
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Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
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The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

BRADFORD
(Continued)

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Yorkshire's Famous Store
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Ladies' Costumier and Gown Specialist
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Agents for CREAMOLA products

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ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd.
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121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.,	Halton
24 New Market St.	"	12a Austhorpe Rd.,	Crossgates
233 Dewsbury Rd.	"	99 Godwin St.,	Bradford
5 Malvern Rd.	"		
129 Harehill Rd.	"		
474 Roundhay Rd.	"		
3 Headingley Lane	"		

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

FURS RENOVATIONS, REMODELLING, DYEING, CLEANING, etc.
Entire specialists in all classes of fur work. Customers own designs particularly catered for.
18, King Charles Street, Leeds 1. (Below Pinglands and opposite Schofields).
Inn

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL

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COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for:
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

Ladies' Tailors
T. ROBERTS & CO.
MEN'S TAILORS
Officers' Uniforms for all Services
7 South Castle Street, Liverpool 1

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street *18 Lord Street*
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

ADAM HUNTER
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LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS
BOOKS, STATIONERY
NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

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Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

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J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

DICKSON & ROBINSON
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds. Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. *Catalogue to guide you* — FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY Ltd.)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

MANSFIELD

MAGADALE DAIRY
Redcliffe Road
From our own Farm
PURE SAFE MILK
RICH THICK CREAM
NEW LAID EGGS
Delivered at your door Tel. 1010

PARRETTS Tel. 244
-:- *Saddlers* -:-
Bag, Trunk and Sports Outfitters
Repairs in All Departments
35, WEST GATE, MANSFIELD also 26 and 28 Carter Gate, Newark Tel. 693

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

"BRADBURN"
DYERS and CLEANERS
ESTABLISHED 1832
66, Northumberland Street
Newcastle-on-Tyne 'Phone 22787
8 Station Rd. Whitley Bay 'Phone 388

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs a Speciality
ALWAYS OPEN Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

GET THE PICK OF THE MARKET . . . FROM
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'
OVER 70 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
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buy Your
Fruit and Vegetables
from
R. Walters
618 MANSFIELD ROAD
507 MANSFIELD ROAD
Also Wollaton Park Gates

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Practical Watch & Clock Maker
60A Yorkshire Street Tel. 3489
Sole Agent for Omega and Tissot Watches
Jazz Clocks. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's at Reasonable Prices
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28 YORKSHIRE STREET

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
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ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West Street
Car Repairs
PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

SOUTHPORT

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT
Restaurant Hairdressing

The Summer Sale Is Now On at
BOOTHROYDS LTD.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT
(Continued)

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality Chocolates, Bon-Bons and Confections Par Excellence
335-337, Lord Street, and 165, Lord Street

GRAHAM
High Class Confectionery
Pies a Speciality
All kinds of cakes and pastries
Van delivers daily to all districts
41, LIVERPOOL RD., BIRKDALE Tel. 66124

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HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
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Specialist in Millinery
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S. PANTER BRICK
Liscard Road, Wallasey
NORVIC FOOTWEAR
"K" Shoe Agency
Shoe Repairs Telephone 4250

Scotland

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Pure Food Specialists
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Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
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140 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

Gulland & Kennedy School Outfitters
for over 100 years are now incorporated with
J. C. SMITH LTD.
91 Lothian Road, Edinburgh

GLASGOW

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
111 St. Vincent Street and
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES LTD.

DOWN QUILTS
Glasgow's Leading House for Down Quilts. Always 1000 to Choose From.
EXAMPLES

Figured Satin with Bedspread to match. Gold, Rose, Green, Blue. Single Bed Size. Set	Marocain rucked and Scalloped designs. Bedspread to match. Rose, Green, Gold, Blue. Double Size. Per Set
72/6	79/6

Wonderful Range of Quilts, from 29/6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
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Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
Tel. Western 2016
GLASGOW, W. 2.

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

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82, BATH STREET
Telephone Douglas 6223

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM, Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank, Glasgow

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Solving the Problem

Kansas City, Mo.

In planning clothes for her own small daughter, a woman in this city developed an idea for a unique play suit. She started to produce and market this little garment in her own home. After a time she added other garments to it, and gradually built up a business with very little capital or backing.

As her home became too small for such an enterprise, she moved into a building where her workers had more room. This was at a time before the municipal cleanup started in Kansas City, and labor troubles became so threatening that it seemed she would have to shut down, as she could not meet their demands and continue to operate.

Just when the way seemed darkest, a committee called upon her from a neighboring small town where she had lived as a girl. Years before her grandfather had given to this town a large lot, and the town had built the town opera house upon it. As the building had become unused because of its age and the trend toward the movies, this committee offered the building rent free for her factory. She accepted gratefully, moving her equipment there at once, where she has carried on her work peacefully.

The old opera house now rings to the merry hum of many power machines turning out beautiful, unusual garments for busy little toddlers.

Brevities

Buffalo Evening News: We are one people. Travel where you will, you hear the same jokes and the same records of the crooners.

Scanlon in Buffalo Evening News: The boy inventor out our way expects big results from his latest. It's a combination fire hydrant and parking meter.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The home of the American League baseball team in Detroit; seats 58,000.
2. An island and treaty port in southeastern China.
3. A name given the major motor roads of Canada.
4. Alabama.
5. It was built in the Swiss Alps for power in 1921; height, 259 feet; cost, $20,000,000.
6. Plymouth, England, on Sept. 6, 1920.
7. A branch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Fort Washington Avenue, New York City. It is a collection of medieval architectural elements and sculpture acquired by the museum through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in 1925.
8. Colorado; 14,260 feet.
9. London, Ontario, Canada.
10. A South African gazelle with a white stripe down the back.

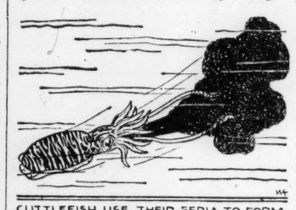
Did You Ever Wonder

Where Sepia Is Obtained?

Sepia is a rich brown pigment used in water-color paints, for artists, and in making a writing fluid used in China, India, and Japan. Although used in India for writing, sepia is not to be confused with **India ink**, which is an intense black ink made from a specially prepared lampblack or ivory black.

Sepia can be made from the ink-sacs of cuttlefish. The cuttlefish is a marine animal related to the octopus. It has a rather flattened body decorated with zebra-like stripes, and five pairs of sucker-equipped arms, two of which are much longer than the rest. Cuttlefish are caught chiefly in the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas, but may also be found in British waters.

When the cuttlefish becomes alarmed, it darts rapidly backward, at the same time expelling a dense cloud of a dark substance which is usually referred to as "ink." Originally it was thought that this ink cloud served as a "smoke-screen" to conceal the cuttlefish from the eyes of its attacker. More recently, however, there is a tendency toward the theory that since the inky substance when ejected forms a definitely shaped



CUTTLEFISH USE THEIR SEPIA TO FORM AN INKY CLOUD IN THE WATER WHENEVER DANGER SEEMS TO THREATEN.

object in the water, it may serve as a dummy to keep the attention of the enemy while the cuttlefish scuttles to safety.

In the making of sepia, the ink-sacs are removed promptly upon the capture of the cuttlefish and dried. It is then treated with a dilute alkali, such as ammonia or soda, and the resulting solution filtered and the pigment separated by precipitation by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid, after which the pigment is washed, filtered, and again dried.

Sepia tints can be laid on evenly with a brush with greater ease than tints made from any other water-color pigment. Sepia is also the most lasting of natural tints. It is, however, never made into oil colors.

A sepia-brown pigment is now commonly made from the juice of walnuts. If the difficulty of removing walnut stains from the hands is any criterion, this, too, should be a very permanent tint!—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Color Names

A printing ink company says that the average person can think of only about 35 colors' names in five minutes, and only 18 will be clearly understood by other people.

Wild Horse Roundup in Montana

Wide World Photos

Top: Montana cowboys participating in a roundup staged by the Bar X-6, one of the largest saddle horse ranches in the nation. The herd numbered 1,000 horses, some wilder than the winds that blow off the towering peaks of the Rockies behind them. The drive took ten cowboys three days to bring them from the range to the ranch, where the horses are trained for use in Glacier National Park. Center: The corrals where the horses are sorted. Bottom: After the wild horses receive their final training they are ready to be taken over by the "dudes." In this case the vacationists couldn't wait to change their city clothes before hopping into the saddle.

Where Would You Find—

1. Briggs Stadium?
2. Amoy?
3. The King's Highways?
4. The Cotton State?
5. The Barberine Dam?
6. The port from which the Mayflower originally sailed?
7. The Cloisters?
8. Mount Evans?
9. The University of Western Ontario?
10. A springbok?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Quotation

LET nothing come between you and the light.—CARLYLE.

In Lighter Vein

Limited

Smith: "What was your vacation reading confined to?"

Brown: "Thermometers, restaurant menus and hotel bills."

The Definite Rejection

"What's the matter?" asked the employer as the sentimental young man came into the office looking rather dejected.

"I hardly know how to tell you," replied the young man unsteadily. "I—I—have proposed at last—and have been turned down."

"Oh, that will turn out all right," replied the employer cheerfully. "A woman's 'no' often means 'yes.'"

"Perhaps it does," was the sorrowful reply, "but this woman didn't say no; she just laughed."

The Wrong Letter

Jones received two letters. One was from his friend Jack Smith, asking him to play in a cricket match. The other was an invitation from his employer, whose name was also Smith, to spend the day at his home.

Now Jones had long admired from afar his employer's daughter, so he wrote a note of acceptance, while to his friend he sent a brief scrawl.

A few hours later Jones was surprised to see Jack Smith burst into his room exclaiming, "Why, aren't you ready?"

"Ready? I wrote and told you I couldn't play."

"Nonsense! You wrote me a courteous note accepting my invitation."

"Then the guv'nor got the scrawl intended for you!" Jones gasped.

"'Dear Smith,—I've something better on'!"—Tit-Bits.

Little Chauncey

"Anything worth doing, is worth doing thoroughly."

Daily Anecdote

Partridge's Almanac

This story is told of Partridge, the celebrated almanac maker of the early eighteenth century. In traveling on horseback in the country, he stopped for his dinner at an inn, and afterward called for his horse, that he might reach the next town where he intended to sleep.

"If you will take my advice, sir," said the hostler, "you will stay here for the night, as you will surely be overtaken by a pelting rain."

"Nonsense, nonsense," exclaimed the almanac maker, "there is a sixpence for you and good afternoon to you."

He proceeded on his journey and sure enough, he was drenched in a heavy shower. Partridge was struck by the man's prediction, and being always intent on the interest of his almanac, he rode back on the instant and was welcomed by the hostler with a broad grin.

"Well, sir, you see I was right after all."

"Yes, my lad, you have been so, and here is a crown for you; but I give it to you on condition that you tell me how you knew of this rain."

"To be sure, sir," replied the man; "why the truth is, we have an almanac at our house called 'Partridge's Almanac,' and that fellow is such a notorious liar, that whenever he promises us a fine day, we always know that it will be the direct contrary. Now, your honor, this day, the 21st of June, is put down in our almanac indoors as 'settled fine weather; no rain.' I looked at that before I brought your honor's horse out, and was so enabled to put you on guard."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Of Course It Is*

By LE PELLEY

I PLAYED GOLF YESTERDAY...
WHAT WAS YOUR SCORE?
THIRTY-SIX ...
WOW— THAT'S WONDERFUL—! YOU'RE SURE YOU PLAYED NINE HOLES?
OH NO— I STAYED RIGHT ON THE FIRST TEE
THIRTY-SIX SHOTS ON THE FIRST TEE? THAT'S AWFUL!
IS THAT SO! WAIT TILL YOU SEE WHAT A TOUGH COURSE IT IS!!
?

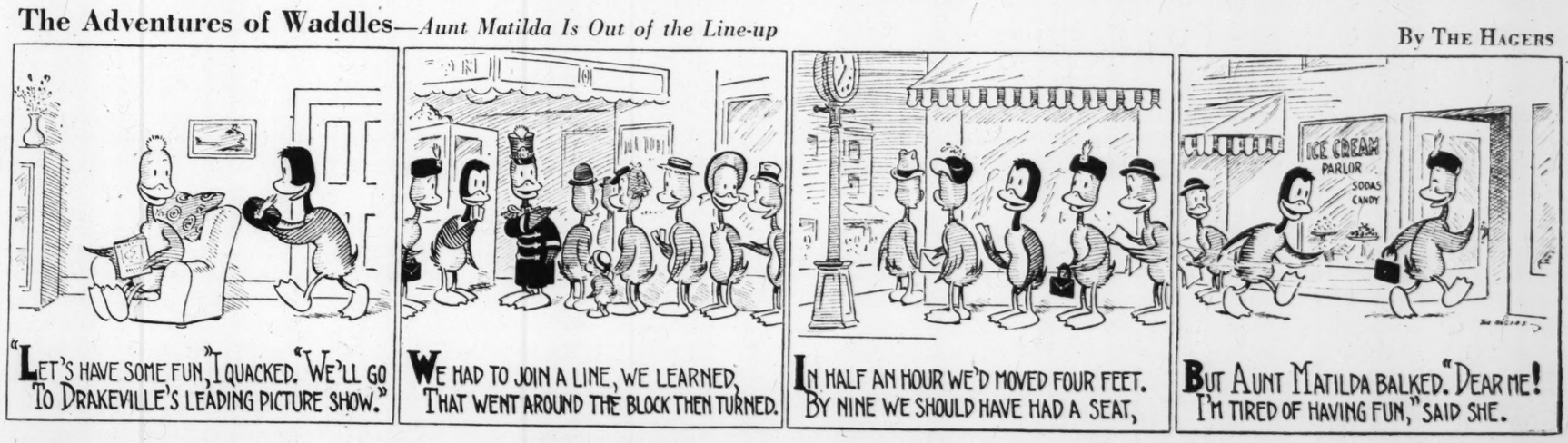
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Sir-e-e*

By RODGERS

Would you believe it? Uncle George also has invited Billy—
And Jimmy and Peachy to spend the summer at his farm!
Did we make a truck load! "But there's still room for most of the Gloom Chasers," I said to myself, and I sort of wished they were going, too—
Although I had to admit there will be mighty little gloom to chase when this bunch gets loose on the farm!

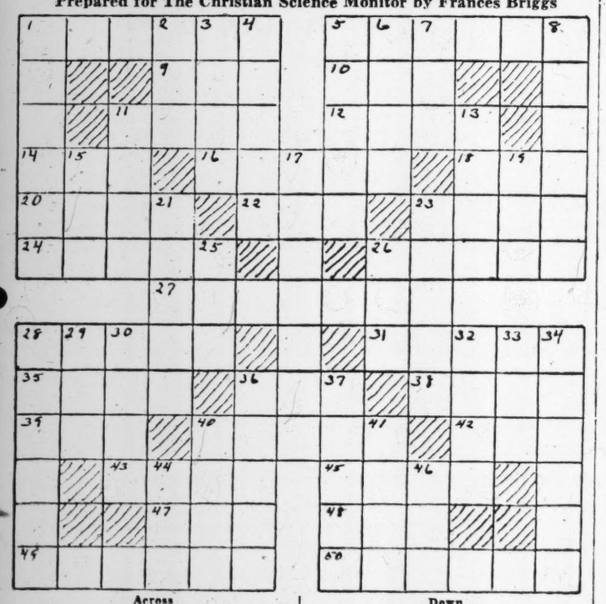
The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda Is Out of the Line-up*

By THE HAGERS


"LET'S HAVE SOME FUN," I QUACKED. "WE'LL GO TO DRAKEVILLE'S LEADING PICTURE SHOW."
WE HAD TO JOIN A LINE, WE LEARNED, THAT WENT AROUND THE BLOCK THEN TURNED.
IN HALF AN HOUR WE'D MOVED FOUR FEET. BY NINE WE SHOULD HAVE HAD A SEAT,
ICE CREAM PARLOR
SODAS
CANDY
BUT AUNT MATILDA BALKED. "DEAR ME! I'M TIRED OF HAVING FUN," SAID SHE.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "The Diverting History of John Gilpin"?
5—Who is a shepherdess in "The Winter's Tale"?
9—What is name of a genus of macaws?
10—Next to ostrich, what is largest existing bird?
11—What was Romulus to Remus?
12—Noah sent a dove in search of dry what?
14—How many acts in Mozart's "Don Giovanni"?
16—Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree was what?
18—What is highest note of gamut?
20—Where is Zanesville?
22—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
23—What word is used in solemn ratification of an expression of faith?
24—What is a city of Missouri?
26—What poem is ascribed to Homer?
27—Where is Hekla?
28—Female of ruff is what?
31—What is a fortified town of Yugoslavia?
35—What is a dept. of northwestern France?
36—What cutting tool is used to trim off surface of wood?
38—Opera "Don Pasquale" takes place where?
39—Superficial earthwork of a railroad is called what?
40—Amelia Earhart Putnam was what?
42—Who was Greek goddess of mischief?
43—What was home of certain Mother Goose character?
45—Javelin is what?
47—What is a city of Nebraska?
48—What Babylonian god was first of supreme triad?
49—What is a city of Ohio?
50—What is name of a reindeer in "A Visit from St. Nicholas"?

Down

1—Who was one of Dioscuri?
2—Would a perwitsky have paws, oars, or fins (sing.)?
3—Assam silkworm is what?
4—What is a river of France?
5—A Delian would live where?
6—Who was a Persian poet?
7—In certain game, a shepherd warns sheep to do what?
8—The ——— is an important London street from Fleet Street to Trafalgar Square.
11—According to Goldsmith, those that think must govern those that do what?
13—What prefix signifies "half?"
15—What does the owl ask?
17—Who wrote "Rock of Ages"?
19—Grassy meadow is what?
21—What kind of a leaf did dove bring back to Noah's ark?
23—What tree grows in moist ground?
25—Single spot on a playing card is what?
26—Where are the Vindhya Hills (abbr.)?
28—Who sold his dominions to King Rufus in "Jerusalem Delivered"?
29—Before.
30—Certain football players are called what?
32—A coracler would ride in what?
33—What is singular of "amter"?
34—What name is often given to a midshipman?
36—What is a city of Illinois?
37—What place was a landmark on north border of Land of Israel (Num. 34:8)?
40—Who is one of Merry Wives of Windsor?
41—What title is given to some of native rulers in India?
44—What implement is used in a garden?
46—Where is Novosybkov (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Not Arms Alone

They don't call it a "Sitzkrieg" any more. Since the collapse of France it has become the fashion to say that the Blitzkrieg works and that the power of the German Army has been proved.

This is precisely what the Nazis want the world to believe. The technique of the dictator is to manufacture an aura of invincibility.

Nazi troops occupy one-sixth of continental Europe. It is vital not to underestimate the military force which has made possible this aggression. But it is also vital to perceive that the German conquests are not to be explained in quite the way that the Nazis would like to explain them.

For the stark fact is that Hitlerism has so far matched itself only against opponents obviously physically inferior or now disclosed to have been upon the point of moral collapse. As Prime Minister Churchill reminded the world in his week-end radiocast, "Hitler has not yet been withstood by a great nation with a will power the equal of his own."

Austria fell by intrigue.

Prague was a parade.

Poland, from the first, was conceded to be a small match for the overwhelming Nazis.

Norway succumbed to treachery, as well as arms.

And the resistance of the Low Countries—both in strategy and preparedness—provided no test against the sheer weight of the Nazi Panzer divisions.

But France?

The story now emerging is one of ineptness and inefficiency, and of actual degeneration. From it a fact of major importance emerges. It holds an antidote to the fear that there is no defense against the sort of machine that the Nazis have been able to erect. It is the simple truth that the Germans have not yet faced an adversary on equal terms. It is from within, more than from a military Blitzkrieg, that opponents of the Third Reich have collapsed.

For the failure to blow up the bridges of the Meuse which permitted the German tanks to thunder through the defending lines, the failure of Gamelin, the lack of equipment, the inability to learn the military lessons which the Polish campaign laid bare, sabotage of communications, German officers in French uniforms at Sedan—these things were not part of a France which could give adequate resistance to the German drive.

Nowhere—with the exception of the strategically isolated actions in Narvik, the evacuation of Flanders, and the early operations in Poland—have the Germans encountered anything approaching the moral courage which alone can provide the human capacity needed to cast down the Teutonic Goliath.

It is the existence of this courage in Britain which is the present hope of those nations that are still free. For as Naziism now turns its full attention toward England, it will encounter something new in its march of aggression. It is not only that England has come to realize the seriousness of the challenge. It is not only that England is arming with a speed that could not have been anticipated a few months ago. Even with these preparations the world knows that Britain faces the most serious battle in its history.

The military marvel that is being asked of Britain can hardly be exaggerated. This the Germans know. But there is one other factor in the equation which the German High Command has yet to measure. It is the moral fiber of the British people.

Germany pretends—and pretense is the word—that its arms and its machines are the only measure of strength. But for those with eyes to see, this war is proving that strength, in the final analysis, is a matter of the spirit. This will be the great, and successful, issue in the Battle for Britain.

Pointing With Pride

Under the two-party system of government the Outs traditionally "view with alarm" and the Ins habitually "point with pride" to their record in office. The latter role, naturally the less exciting, was well handled by William B. Bankhead as keynoter for the Democratic National Convention. With few exceptions the Speaker of the House of Representatives followed his own warning that in times like these the American people are in no mood for partisan pettiness and the "superficial banalities of politics."

His charge that the Republican platform committee labored and "brought forth a weasel" probably will apply equally well to the document with which the Democratic platform committee is now wrestling. Platforms are catch-alls. On foreign policy particularly both parties are "weaseling." At Philadelphia the Republicans could do no better than leave the door open for a candidate who is no more isolationist than the President has been. At Chicago the Democrats face the same task of trying to satisfy those who want a strong foreign policy and those who want a weak one.

Mr. Bankhead's speech showed how far back the Administration has swung since the Charlottesville speech in which President Roosevelt pledged aid to the Allies. The Republicans at that time were trying to build up an issue. Because they sought to oppose the President they were in danger of leaning toward isolation. With the collapse of France and the nomination of Wendell Willkie, the position is almost reversed. Now it is the Democrats who are tempted to woo the isolationists.

But it is likely that the platform will also leave the Democratic candidate free to outline a foreign policy to meet the situation as it develops in the next few months.

The Democratic keynote was largely devoted to reviewing the record of the Roosevelt Administration with party pride. Mr. Bankhead's strongest point was the declaration that the Republican platform does not ask for the repeal of a major law written on the statute books in the last eight years. That seems to imply that the general direction set by the Democrats has been accepted. But the Republicans dissent so vigorously on methods as to make their aims appear different.

On national defense the Speaker struck a keynote for all parties when he said: "There is no armament so potent and enduring as that of the moral, spiritual and religious obligations for a great people."

"1066 and All That"?

Looking around for new fields of "Ersatz" to conquer, the Nazis are reported to have discovered one in British history. It is reported that they are going to write English history in the way they think it should, as the little boy said, be "wrotten." And to achieve the effect that the little boy's blunder suggests, they are going to use passages of self-criticism from great English writers.

But there is nothing worthy of the Nazi "new order" in such a project. The job has already been done, as is proved by the existence of source material for the German study. It has been done, let it be noted, by Englishmen who could say what they pleased about the system under which they lived.

Such writers already have provided the sort of "history" which the Nazis seem likely to produce. In "1066 and All That" one may read a volume possibly as accurate. Here there is a note for would-be conquerors of the British Isles in the authors' typical observation that William the Conqueror managed to drive some Britons back into the hills of Wales, thus causing them to become Welsh, and that it is now considered doubtful whether this was a "Good Thing." There are several things the German leaders are doing today which may some day be considered similarly mistaken by their own people.

Home, Sweeter Home

One hundred seventy-three thousand, eight hundred ninety-six vacuum cleaners can't be wrong. Not in an age moving toward lightening the housewife's burden. That number is reported as sold in the United States in May, to set a record.

Today largely because of this and other adaptations of the electric motor, homemakers are being relieved of much of the drudgery which until two-score years ago, had been regarded as the housewife's lot. The little "power box" has been taught to perform a multitude of time-and-labor-saving tasks. It washes and dries dishes, does family laundry and ironing. Because of it, woman's place is no longer endlessly and wearingly "in the home." And the home can take its proper place as a center for interests not necessarily bounded by "four walls."

"Quiet young civil servant, limited means, tired of boarding houses, wants real home, easy reach West End. What suggestions?"—Advertisement in London periodical.

Probably several suggestions, this being leap year.

Our Readers Say—

Awake to the Fifth Column

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When our friends abroad were first overrun by the Nazi machine and fell, as grain does before the great mowers on our prairie farms, when helpless refugees fled before the iron blast in countless millions, like chaff whipped up from the threshing floor, or dust before a tornado, we turned uneasily in our sleep and began to mumble incoherent things about our own inadequate defense.

At last we know that we are not safe. Far from it. We are, I hope, effectively aroused. The "fifth column" is here!

The days of Laocoön, the faithful defender of Troy, who mistrusted the wooden horse sent as a gift to the Trojans, are here again. Forewarned, let us forearm.

Let us each ask, What am I prepared to do about it? What can we all together do about it? First, whenever you hear a disloyal word, report it to competent authority. Be most careful to work no injustice. Discriminate carefully between friend and foe. Do not condemn a man on grounds of birth, nor for the accent on his tongue.

Andover, Mass. CORNELIUS WOOD

Replacement Ambulances

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The British Army lost practically all of the equipment it had in Flanders. This equipment included hundreds of ambulances. The British forces are now badly in need of new ambulances and drivers.

Supplying replacement ambulances is an important, humane and unwarlike activity, which America can undertake.

Accordingly, we have organized the British-American Ambulance Corps, affiliated with the Allied Relief, and sponsored by groups of responsible and interested people both here and in Great Britain.

It is our intention to solicit funds with which to supply these ambulances to the British; and to secure drivers for them. It costs $1,800 to buy an ambulance, transport it, maintain it for a year, and equip a driver. Ambulances will be transported as rapidly as possible in units of 22, which units will remain intact in so far as possible for the duration of the war.

There can be no great offensive in this war which will not require far more ambulances than are now available.

WILLIAM V. C. RUXTON, Pres.
British-American Ambulance Corps
New York

Planes for America and Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Quite recently world democracies were heartened by Mr. Ford's declaration that he could produce 1,000 planes a day providing there was no "meddling by Government agencies." Now Mr. Ford has decided these planes must be used for defense of his country alone, and will not be allowed to go to England. One cannot help but ask: If England is not the last line of defense for America, what is?

Whatever the motive behind Mr. Ford's interpretation of his previous statement, or change of mind, its effect is the important thing. Let not Government officials be too intolerant. They, too, are doing the very thing for which they are condemning Mr. Ford. They have withdrawn orders for planes. Let us emphatically ask them this, Why do they not allow Mr. Ford to manufacture planes for use of home defense only, thus leaving other manufacturing plants to specialize on planes for England?

Toronto REAY C. VAN DER VOORT

"Barrels and Bombings"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read your "Barreis and Bombings" in The Christian Science Monitor. I wonder if we mothers and wives of Navy men can help to stop arming Japan? I think we can if we all do our part. If we will all write to the President and to our Congressmen and Senators asking that the shipment of war materials to Japan be stopped before election and let them understand that they must do this if they want our support in the election, I am sure we can at least make them think about it.

Should we strengthen a nation who may seek to destroy the lives of our sons and loved ones with the very materials we are shipping them?

Let's all do our bit to protect our loved ones and our country. We can ask our friends to write, too. MRS. IDA E. HANNAH

Laton, Calif.

"Deeds, Not Words"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel that any young man who wants to, and is free to do so, should certainly join up and help to stop aggression abroad. A poor man who stole something would be immediately locked up. Yet we talk about keeping out of Europe's war! The United States is just as responsible as any other nation—which kept out of the League of Nations—for what has happened. Britain is now threatened with wholesale murder and we begrudge sending the machines which they need to protect themselves! They have not asked for men. Of course the people of England will triumph in the end, because it is a Christian nation and Christianity is more important than anything else.

Deeds, not words, are the crying need of the hour.

MRS. WINIFRED E. DEL VECCHIO
New York

Propaganda and Participation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why should the United States, with its millions of unemployed—yes, and hungry, too—why should it lend, or give money to nations which have already been proven undeserving and ungrateful? Until the workers, the unemployed, and the needy in our land have been shown wherein they will benefit by participating in this conflict, propaganda will never inspire them to fight.

Butte, Mont. LOUIS CORKILL

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Resisting Totaliterrorism

Willkie on Spending

The sudden rise of Wendell Willkie has evoked a chorus of questions as to what he stands for. The best summation of his views is contained in an article in April Fortune Magazine which he called "We, the People a Foundation for a Political Platform for Recovery." By permission of Fortune we are reprinting excerpts from this program.

In the ten fiscal years beginning in 1930, the Federal Government has spent a total of $66,000,000,000. Originally, the Government recorded much of this enormous expenditure as of an emergency nature, and we approved it as such. Now we find that the word "emergency" has been dropped and that Federal officials tend to think of the Government as being engaged primarily in "spend-lend" programs. The President's last budget message is strikingly silent on any reference to "emergency," but refers instead to "the deliberate use of Government funds and Government credit to energize private enterprise."

This is the theory that the Government has to take charge of the economic revival because the people's industries are incapable of doing so. It leads to the theory that once recovery is achieved, the Government must continue to sustain it. It means, finally, the transformation of our system of free economic enterprise into the totalitarian State. . . .

Our Government has always had a spending program. And it always will.

But it will be observed, concerning those earlier spending programs, that they were shrewdly calculated to help us to make a profit. The money spent on roads, for example, has returned to us many times over, because it helped the automobile industry to grow, and with it the rubber industry and the oil industry and a hundred and one other industries in which millions of us earn our living. Spending need not be harmful to our system. It may be, and in the past has been, of enormous benefit to every one of us.

But in the past the Government was never foolish enough to suppose that just spending, for the sake of spending, could accomplish anything. And indeed it has not. Ten years of spending, on a far more lavish scale than ever before, have failed to crack the depression.

Last summer Congress refused to give the President the $3,000,000,000 he wanted for his spend-lend program, and he predicted that this action would retard industrial recovery. But his prediction proved to be inaccurate. There was an immediate improvement in business after the curtailment of Government spending—even before the current war provided a temporary and artificial stimulus.

Spending is an economic problem. And the trouble today arises from the fact that our Government has sought to solve it by social judgments. The social judgments are important. In many matters it is necessary to put them first. Yet they must be controlled in high office by a businesslike attitude.

A businesslike administration would not go in for a public welfare project without making some careful and far-reaching measurements. It would have to consider each spending project—except those of a genuinely emergency nature—in the light of an investment for us, the people. The Government will not always be able to find such good investments as the roads have turned out to be; and sometimes, in the very nature of its trust, the returns on its investments must be intangible returns—as in the case of hospitals, for example. Yet good economic investments can be found.

Slum clearance, for instance, should be carried much further than it has been. Slum clearance raises the standard of living of the families involved. It therefore raises property values and helps business in the surrounding areas. Another kind of investment might be research laboratories (somewhat like that at Langley Field) that small businessmen could use to help them compete against big business. Another might be the training of skilled mechanics. The point is that the choice of a businesslike administration would be highly selective. It would not be made primarily for the sake of spending some money, but primarily for the sake of generating opportunities for private enterprise. The fiscal policy would be subordinated to an economic policy.

Mirror of World Opinion

Aspects of Revolution

Italian Fascism is, ideologically, genuinely anti-Communist, and the idea of a Roman Empire, Fascist and Catholic, is a Vatican dream. But the radical Nazis—Goebbels, Himmler, Ribbentrop, and now apparently Hitler himself—have found that the most effective war propaganda has been that copied from the Communists. And this group are for going with Russia and for the world revolution as the best means of establishing German leadership over the whole continent of Europe and eventually of the world.

What Mussolini himself may do is a matter of speculation. If the German-Russian combination should get too strong—if he should fail to drive Germany against Russia, while he is mopping up for Pan-Latinism and the Catholic corporate State, Christian but anticlerical—then he might go Red himself.

At any rate, the struggle is not likely to be over in the next few weeks. It is much more profound than that, and it is worldwide in eventual scope.—Dorothy Thompson in the *New York Herald Tribune.*

The Meaning of the Battle

From a strange war in which Hitler's aim appeared to be the plunder of a small neighbor in Eastern Europe, this has become a contest across all frontiers, and in which all continents are engaged. The world has seen no parallel since the religious war of the sixteenth century, and that was a miniature prelude to this all-embracing combat in which men strive for elementary freedom against the blackest tyranny. At last we have recognized that this is no war of nations at all. It is the world civil war. And the stake is every civilizing influence and dream of liberty to which men have groped their way in the past four centuries.—*Evening Standard,* London.

Reason Enough to Pass the Bill

Wilhelm Kunze, successor to Fritz Kuhn as the leader of the German-American bund, tells a congressional committee that passage of a bill to compel registration of foreign controlled organizations would force the bund out of existence. That is what the country wants.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

How About the Home Front?

By DeWitt H. John

A woman with a keen insight into public affairs telephoned me the other night.

"The real fifth columnists in this country are our grafting politicians!" she burst out.

The papers were full of political misdoing that evening: a flagrant racket of pardon-selling, plied by high State officials; an investigation of graft charges in connection with granting of a city license, and so on.

"Millions for guns!" she exploded. "How about our city, county and State governments, which form the very substance and fiber of our democratic system? Why not clean them up to strengthen our defense?"

And why not?

Commentators and observers reveal that apathy, ineptitude, and dishonesty among French politicians were an important cause of the collapse of France. The Republic might have survived had her leadership been efficient and her politics unbound by corruption. Certainly the lesson is that no democracy can survive the merciless assaults of a totalitarian machine unless that democracy is sound to its very foundations.

Totalitarianism builds strength on oppression, fear, mass hypnotism. Democracy must achieve unity through individual and collective integrity, faith, and loyalty to fundamental truth. It must base efficiency on intelligent, progressive thinking.

* * *

Here is a challenge as urgent as that of military defense. Yet how many of our leaders have sounded this warning and called for a rooting out of corruption in local government, a holiday on public apathy and complacency, an armistice on inefficiency, extravagance, unprogressiveness, and petty personal feuds among politicians?

These are conditions which cry for remedy. Take Boston. Its taxes are almost prohibitive; commerce languishes. Downtown streets are jammed for lack of widened main arteries. The City Council five times rejected proposals to modernize the conglomeration of municipal departments with a view to economy and efficiency.

Recently, although a record tax rate loomed, Boston's Council voted $1,260 for raising eighteen flags on holidays, at $5 a flag. A contractor is hired, although a City Messenger is paid $5,500 a year to have several assistants discharge this and other trifling duties.

Now $1,260 is inconsequential to a city spending $80,000,000 annually. Nevertheless the willingness to spend it needlessly, inefficiently, with no effort to improve old methods, is a parallel of political standards which contributed to the downfall of France.

Boston is not alone in this company. Witness the Crump machine in Memphis, the Hague principality at Jersey City, gambling and boss rule in Chicago, Detroit's liaison between rackets and politics, Philadelphia's years of shameful mismanagement, WPA scandals, and political misuse of social security machinery which the Hatch bills are aimed at halting.

* * *

Taxes would spiral downward if graft and inefficiency were eliminated. That would give new vigor to industry, and help solve our welfare problem.

Suppose honest, efficient government were as common as fresh air. What could more greatly strengthen popular confidence in democracy? Note how reforms in New York, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Cincinnati and elsewhere have reinforced civic morale.

"Our strategy," Herr Hitler has said, "is to destroy the enemy from within, to conquer him through himself." Graft, political dishonesty, and inefficiency surely place weapons in the hand of the aggressor.

Hitler continues: "When the enemy is demoralized from within . . . when social unrest threatens—that is the right moment." Bad government is a hothouse for social instability.

What can citizens do about it? They can demand better government, voice their convictions to politicians and in letters to the newspapers, run for office, mobilize their clubs behind reform, support taxpayers' organizations, encourage their newspapers to fight corruption. Sensational disclosures about a grafting County Sheriff in Boston were started by one lone citizen.

There are signs that boss rule is waning. But there is no time to waste. An efficient, sound political system behind the lines is as important as warships and bombers. It would seem the time has come when the traditional rottenness of local government, termed by Lord Bryce the conspicuous failure of the American system, cannot continue. Democracy must meet the charges that it is inefficient and corrupt—by proving them untrue. These are days when democracies must *prove* their worthiness to survive.

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